

HAVE YOU KEPT YOUR PROMISE FOR A CHANGE?

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Now the New Year celebrations are over, are you still sticking to the resolutions you made as you welcomed in 1980?

Like promising you'd change down to the low tar taste of Silk Cut for instance.

ANOTHER WELCOME CHANGE.
A FREE PACK OF SILK CUT.

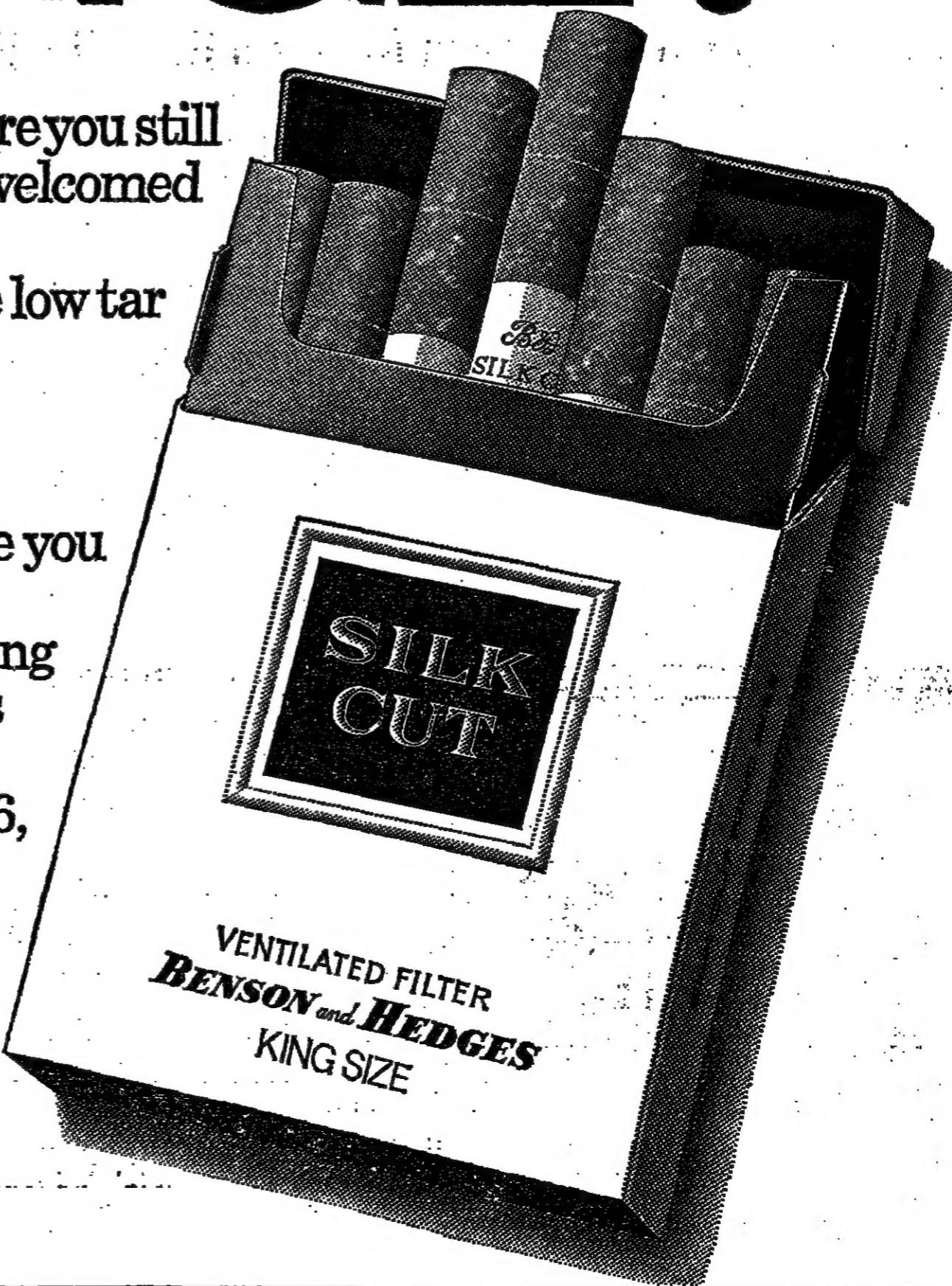
To help you keep your promise, we'll give you 20 Silk Cut King Size free.

Simply collect ten complete Silk Cut King Size pack fronts, print your name and address clearly on the back of one, and send them to Silk Cut Free Pack Offer, Freepost, P.O. Box 6, Kettering, Northants.

In return, we'll send you your free pack.

The offer closes on February 29th, 1980, and is open to smokers aged 18 and over resident in the UK. Limit one free pack per household.

Please allow four weeks for delivery.



LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government
H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:
CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

HOME NEWS

Call to revive waterways for business and pleasureBy John Young
Planning Reporter

A renewed appeal to the Government to finance and encourage the restoration and development of Britain's waterways, for commercial as well as recreational use, is made in a report published today by the Inland Waterways Association.

The report points out that, despite a long history of decay and neglect, there are still 3,100 miles of navigable waterways, penetrating almost every county in England, Scotland and Wales. An inter-linked web stretches from Ripon in North Yorkshire to Godalming in Surrey, and from Boston on the shore of the Wash to Llangollen in north Wales.

Some 70,000 registered craft use the waterways, together with several hundred thousand yachts, sailing dinghies, canoes and rowing boats. Rivers and canals are used to supply reservoirs and cooling water for industry, and to drain and irrigate agricultural land. They provide rich and varied habitats for wildlife, and attract more than one million anglers.

An estimated 42,500 jobs are directly dependent upon the waterways, which in 1974 carried more than three billion tonne-kilometres of freight. Yet despite their attraction in terms of fuel conservation and cheaper transport costs, and the example of other countries in Europe, successive governments have withheld support.

"This 200-year-old system has suffered from neglect and abuse, with its continued survival still in question", the report states.

The Fraenkel report, published in 1977, shaved a maintenance backlog of £60m, of which only £25m had been promised over the next five years.

The IWA report suggests that the Government should accept overall responsibility for improving and maintaining the waterway system; that more use should be made of the larger waterways for carrying freight; that the public right of navigation should be restored; that research should be undertaken into possible use for water storage, supply, distribution and drainage, and that the entire system should be considered as a linear national park.

"Waterways are neither stagnant ditches of a blighted urban wasteland, nor a playground for the rich", it says. "They should form a very large commercial undertaking, with vast scope for both commerce and pleasure and thus for investment and employment, as well as being a unique aspect of our national heritage."

Volvo hatchback offers choice of fuelsBy Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Volvo, the Swedish car maker, having just celebrated its best year in the British market, today launches an addition to its United Kingdom range, the 345 five-door hatchback. It is available with manual or automatic transmission. Prices start at £4,450.

A derivative of the three-door 343 model, the new car offers a high level of specification, with seat belts front and rear, laminated windscreens, halogen headlights and a heated driving seat. The rear side doors have a 70-degree opening and are fitted with childproof locks.

The 1.4-litre engine which powers the 343 and 345 can be converted to run on liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The conversion equipment costs £373, before value-added tax, and operates through the normal carburettor.

A switch on the fascia enables the driver to change from petrol to LPG, and the

The state of the professions-1: Triumphant after decade of mixed fortunes**New militancy of doctors and social workers**

By Ian Bradley

The 1970s were a decade of mixed fortunes for the professions. The incomes policies of successive governments severely reduced their standard of living and pay differentials. The legislation and attitudes of the 1974-79 Labour Government significantly diminished their independence and status.

Yet at the end of the decade the professions seem to have emerged triumphant, with two royal commissions upholding their monopolies and privileges. The Conservative Government singling them out for favourable treatment, and the Master of the Rolls ruling that a professional man's error of judgment does not amount to negligence.

For many people the most noticeable feature about the professions in the 1970s was their resort to tactics hitherto associated with industrial workers. Hospital doctors worked to rule and demanded a 40-hour week; social workers went on strike for nearly six months and teachers left children unattended at lunch time.

That increasing recourse to industrial action was accom-

panied by a steady move towards the trade unionization of the professions.

In the last 10 years the British Medical Association has become a registered trade union and the Hospital Consultants Association and the First Division Association of top civil servants have affiliated themselves to the TUC.

Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs has grown to become the fifth largest trade union in Britain through recruiting professional workers, including doctors, scientists and clergymen.

Many people in the professions regret that development and fear that it will lead to a weakening of distinctive professional ethics. At the same time, they argue that it has been necessitated by the labour legislation of the mid-1970s and the worsening economic plight of professionals.

It has also been accelerated by the trend for professionals to become salaried employees of local or central government and large corporations rather than independent practitioners.

Economic hardship has led certain professions to adopt a more entrepreneurial attitude.

Others have become more trade union minded.

The council of the Royal Institute of British Architects has just agreed to change its rules to remove the ethical ban on architects operating as a limited liability company and to allow them to advertise and to become directors of property companies and building material manufacturers.

A similar trend towards a more commercial and entrepreneurial approach to professional practice among doctors could well come after the Government's recent encouragement of private medicine.

While there is concern in well-established professions like medicine and architecture about the possible erosion of traditional ethics through the espousal of trade unionism and commercialism, the newer professions are still keenly seeking to emulate them in their independence and status.

Self-regulation of conduct and admission through an independent association is still taken to be a distinctive hallmark of the professions.

Teachers and social workers have been trying to achieve those two goals throughout the 1970s.

Tomorrow: Pay and status

WEST EUROPE

Signor Pertini thinks terrorism in Italy is externally organizedFrom Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 1

President Pertini told Italians in his New Year message that he believes the terrorism afflicting Italy is being organized outside the country.

He made it clear that this was a personal opinion and the passage was deleted from the official text.

Although what the President had to say was clearly well-pondered, he succeeded in giving the impression of a degree of spontaneity. He put the question of why Italy had been chosen as a theatre of violence and made it clear that he believes in the existence of a centre run by criminals not lacking in diabolical intelligence.

Italy was a bridge that united Europe with Africa and the Middle East. If the bridge was blown up by the destabilization of Italian democracy it would damage not only Italy but the whole of Europe and peace in the world.

He then offered the opinion that the organizational centre was abroad, adding: "Is it perhaps coincidence that until now not one weapon of Italian manufacture has been found in terrorist lairs, but all are of foreign make? Who in the shadows is conspiring against our democracy?"

He did not name any country. It is widely known, however, that the most notorious weapon so far found by the police, the Skorpion machine pistol used to murder Aldo Moro, the former Christian Democrat Prime Minister, was of Czech manufacture.

The President confessed that he no longer felt like going to pay homage to the victims of terrorism. "What are words of sympathy, telegrams, wreaths? They do not give life back to the dead, nor placate the pain of the living."

He gave Italians credit for the way in which they have faced up to terrorism. "We Italians are giving foreigners a great example. We have not shown and are not showing any weakening towards the terrorists.

The republic, he went on, had not been offered on a silver plate. "It was a conquest which cost us a hard and long struggle, first against Fascism and then against the Nazi fascist occupation.

The President sees Italian terrorism as part of an external conspiracy that has broad strategic aims. He made no secret of the effect it is having on the countries that manufacture them.

Some perfume forgeries are such close imitations of a genuine product, such as Chanel No 5, that they excite suspicion only because they are being sold from retail outlets that would normally have the genuine product. Detection can be so difficult that it is beyond the resources of local authority trading standards officers, and has to be handled by the Fraud Squad.

The most bizarre case Mr Baker describes concerned tins labelled as John West pink salmon, sold in markets in London, Kent and Cambridge. When the cans were opened they were found to contain baked beans instead of salmon.

Although it is fairly easy to institute proceedings against retailers, it is very difficult and often impossible, Mr Baker says, to gather sufficient evidence to prosecute those who initiate the frauds.

Mr Baker describes concerned tins labelled as John West pink salmon, sold in markets in London, Kent and Cambridge. When the cans were opened they were found to contain baked beans instead of salmon.

One of the most widespread forgeries is emblazoning tee-shirts with trademarks and company names such as Levi Strauss, Wrangler or Adidas. The forged motifs are screen printed and run or fade after a few washings. A simple way of telling the genuine from the fake is to stretch the material. The screen printed fakes show material through the mark, while genuine flock products do not.

Another large-scale forgery concerns Adidas sports bags.



Signor Pertini: "Italy at war."

country: "We are at war", he said.

The forces of law and order had to be provided with more modern equipment, their numbers should be reinforced and they should be paid on an appropriate scale.

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Another large-scale forgery concerns Adidas sports bags.

Though the genuine and pirate bags look similar on cursory inspection, the handles on the pirate bags are retained only by two clenched rivets which soon break away. Genuine Adidas bags have a creased baseboard and domed studs on the base which the cut-price fakes lack.

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Pope warns world of nuclear war disasterFrom Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Jan 1

The Pope today made his contribution to the "Apocalypse Now" style of thinking with his estimate that only 200 of the estimated 50,000 nuclear bombs in existence need be used to destroy most of the big cities in the world.

During his homily at the Mass for New Year's Day, he said he had recently received a scientific evaluation of the immediate consequences of a nuclear war. The principal findings were that between 50 and 200 million people would die from immediate or indirect effects of nuclear explosions; resources of food would be drastically reduced because of the radioactive residue in agricultural land; there would be dangerous genetic changes in human beings, flora and fauna; and changes in the ozone belt of the atmosphere would leave men exposed to unknown factors prejudicial to life. Finally, in a city devastated by a nuclear explosion the destruction of all urban services and the terror provoked by the disaster would impede all help to the inhabitants, creating a terrible nightmare.

It was urgent, the scientist had told him, that people should not close their eyes to what an atomic war could represent for humanity.

The Pope added that such reflections brought the question: Can we continue along this road? The reply, he felt, was clear. He saw the essential key to peace as the difficult problem of rebuilding reciprocal confidence.

After the Mass the Pope addressed a crowd in St Peter's Square and was more specific about his fears implicit in his homily of a possible outbreak of war. He spoke of increasing tension during the last few weeks and, in particular, the past few days, particularly in Asia. He was presumably referring to the Afghan situation among others.

President Giscard braces the French

OVERSEAS

US help for Afghan rebels threatened Russia, Pravda says

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, Jan 1—As up to 40,000 Soviet combat troops were reported to be fanning out throughout Afghanistan, Mr Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader brought to power in Thursday's coup, told President Brezhnev that with continued Soviet help Afghanistan would overcome all difficulties.

The Russians have announced only that a "limited Soviet military contingent" was sent to Afghanistan to be used exclusively to repel armed interference from outside. The forces would be withdrawn when they were no longer needed, the Soviet press has said.

In a telegram to Mr Brezhnev, published today by Tass news agency, President Karmal expressed his "profound and heartfelt gratitude" to the Soviet leadership for their congratulations "in connexion with my election to the party and government posts."

Mr Brezhnev sent a congratulatory message, as he did to Mr Karmal's predecessor, Hafizullah Amin, immediately after the coup.

Mr Karmal said Afghanistan would rely on its people to uphold the gains of the April revolution—that last year brought Marxists to power—as well as Afghan sovereignty and national pride.

The Russians have made no public reply to American accusations that Mr Brezhnev did not tell President Carter the truth about the Soviet role in the coup.

But over the New Year holiday the Soviet leadership accused the United States of backing the Muslim rebels and said that "imperialist interference" had jeopardized the existence of the Afghan republic, and directly threatened the Soviet Union itself.

An authoritative article in Pravda, reflecting the Kremlin's views, said the United States, China and Egypt had joined forces with counter-revolutionaries in Afghanistan, who were trying to regain their lost positions. Lavishly supplied with weapons, equipment and money, the rebels had been preparing to make a triumphal entry into Kabul.

Pravda said: "The Americans had set up centres, disguised as refugee camps, in Pakistan where American agents and Chinese instructors had trained the counter-revolutionaries.

American emissaries had directly encouraged the Herat uprising in March, 1979, in which many Soviet advisers were tortured and killed.

Pravda linked American involvement to the fall of the

Shah in Iran, and said that had weakened the "strategic" that the United States had for years been building up along the southern borders of the Soviet Union.

Pravda explained why Moscow did not provide earlier the military help the Russians maintain the Afghans have repeatedly been requesting.

The Soviet Union believed that imperialist forces convinced of the irreversibility of the changes that have taken place in Afghanistan should not go beyond a certain limit, would show consideration for realties.

But, the paper added, "our country made no secret that it will not allow Afghanistan to be turned into a bridgehead for the preparation of imperialism aggression against the Soviet Union".

In a passage reminiscent of the accusations Stalin levelled at his enemies in the 1930s, Pravda said: "Reaction found helper for the implementation of its anti-popular designs among the very leadership of Democratic Afghanistan".

President Amin, according to the paper, overthrew the lawful President, Nur Muhammad Taraki, by deception and in treachery. By his criminal actions, gross violation of law and order, by cruelty and abuse of power, Amin in actual fact teamed up with the enemies of the April revolution.

Pravda did not explain why the Russians increased military aid to Afghanistan during Amin's 15-week presidency. Last week the Soviet press quoted him praising Moscow for its support.

The paper went on: "In conditions when interference from outside and terror unleashed by Amin within the country created a real threat to the democratic system, there were patriotic forces in Afghanistan which rose not only against foreign aggression but also against the usurper."

In the obtaining circumstances, the Afghan Government again made an insistent request that the Soviet Union should give immediate aid and support in the struggle against external aggression.

Pravda did not say that President Amin was the head of that Government at the time. It defended the Soviet action on the basis of the treaty of friendship with Afghanistan, and on the United Nations Charter that gives countries the right to collective and individual self-defence against aggression.

Pravda linked American involvement to the fall of the

Leading article, page 9.

Pakistan interested in American military aid

From Hasan Akbar

Islamabad, Jan 1

Pakistan is understood to be in touch with the United States Administration on the reported American willingness to extend military assistance to Islamabad since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Officials here are showing obvious signs of interest in the United States offer. But at the same time Islamabad seems keen to obtain firm assurances from Washington underwriting not only Pakistan's immediate security needs but also its future defence requirements.

The reported figure of \$100m worth of arms aid to Pakistan is considered decided in sufficient.

It is pointed out that in the past, Pakistan has suffered from United States failure to carry out its obligations under defence agreements, thanks either to decisions of the Administration or to Acts of Congress.

At present, Pakistan's foreign policy options are further restricted because of bad Iran-American relations and Pakistan's membership of the non-aligned movement.

Apparently Pakistan does not

wish to upset its relations with Iran and the non-aligned club.

Formed political sources here consider that Russia's military intervention is a desperate attempt to salvage its political gains of the past 15 years in Afghanistan.

The Pakistan Times, which is considered to be a Government mouthpiece, today advised Pakistan to accept the offer of United States arms assistance.

The newspaper said: "Since this is the moment of truth things have all of a sudden become vividly clear and a certain course of action has been indicated."

The newspaper also urged India not to protest against American arms supplies to Pakistan, because in the long run a secure Pakistan would be in the interests of India.

The most widely published Urdu-language newspaper, Jung, however strongly opposed accepting American military aid, asserting that the Soviet Union would not attack Pakistan.

Richard Wigg, writes from Delhi: The Russians have been left in no doubt that their intervention in Afghanistan has meant a serious setback to their relations with India.

The main contestants in the general election campaign now, Mr Gandhi and Mr Charan Singh, the Prime Minister, have both voiced their disapproval, and so has the ruling Janata party.

A Russian armoured troop carrier moves into position at Kabul airport

Labour national committee likely to condemn invasion

By Michael Hatfield

Political Reporter

Labour Party condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is expected to be announced next week at a meeting when a number of backbenchers are calling for a halt to British participation in this year's Moscow Olympic Games.

Requests for such withdrawal came from the Conservative MP, Mr Nevill Trotter (Tynemouth) and Mr James Wellbeloved, Labour MP for Bexley, Kent and Crawford.

Three Labour MPs bound for Afghanistan have turned back because no flights are allowed into the country. The MPs, Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire), Mr Albert Roberts (Norhampton and West Riding) and Mr Russell Kerr (Hounslow) were invited to Afghanistan by the Government of the late President Amin.

already protested at the Soviet actions.

The international committee will almost certainly approve his motion, which comes at a time when a number of backbenchers are calling for a halt to British participation in this year's Moscow Olympic Games.

The paper gave warning that there would be no tranquillity in the area from South Asia to the Horn of Africa with 45,000 Soviet soldiers in strategic Afghanistan.

"The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is not only aimed at having an iron grip of that landlocked nation but also serves a more aggressive and sinister purpose", the People's Daily declared.

Afghanistan offered the Russians a stepping-stone for their southward thrust into Pakistan and the whole sub-continent—Agence France Presse.

China denounces Russia's 'sinister purpose'

Peking, Jan 1.—The presence

of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is an "event of utmost gravity", states the Peking People's Daily in a front-page commentary today.

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there would be no tranquillity in the area from South Asia to the Horn of Africa with 45,000 Soviet soldiers in strategic Afghanistan.

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Muslim nations united in condemnation

By Our Foreign Staff

Several Islamic organisations and countries have been quick to condemn the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr Habib Chatty, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in Tunis yesterday urged member nations to do what they can to stop the foreign presence in a brother country.

The Secretariat of the Islamic World League in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, condemned the intervention as an "odious crime" and a "flagrant violation of international norms and human rights". It called on the Afghan people to resist and protect its Islamic doctrine.

The Saudi Arabian newspaper Al-Riyadah called for "firm action supported financially, financially and morally" by the Muslim countries.

Other countries in the region called for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Islamic nations to decide on "appropriate" measures against communist aggression.

About 1,000 students demonstrated in Dacca, Bangladesh, demanding immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghan soil. In Indonesia, a spokesman for the assembly's commission on foreign affairs likened the Soviet intervention of Kampuchea to the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

In Sudan, the People's Assembly urged support for the Afghan Muslim forces "confronted with a formidable enemy". The resolution added:

"The will of the people is never defeated and the wheel of history does not turn back."

him this week as saying he did not intend such a meeting.

The students at the embassy have also said they will not meet Dr Waldheim or allow him to see the hostages unless specifically ordered to do so by the Ayatollah.

Dr Waldheim said his visit would last several days. The United Nations Security Council yesterday gave Iran until January 7 to release the hostages otherwise it would meet again to vote on economic sanctions.

Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council has made it clear that it regards Dr Waldheim's visit as a fact-finding mission and not as an occasion for mediation over the hostages.

The Interior Ministry today announced the results of last month's referendum in which Iranians overwhelmingly approved the country's strict Islamic constitution by 15,680,329 votes to 78,516.

Support for attack: President Sadat of Egypt said in a television interview broadcast in New York last night that he would support an American military strike to free the hostages.

The man is insane.—Reuter

Dr Waldheim to meet minister in Tehran

Tehran, Jan 1.—Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, arrived today for talks on the United States-Iran crisis with no guarantees that he would meet Ayatollah Khomeini, who holds the key to the fate of the American hostages here.

Dr Waldheim told reporters on arrival that his meetings with Government leaders would cover all aspects of the crisis rooted in the takeover of the United States embassy in Tehran two months ago by student followers of the Ayatollah.

"My visit will provide an opportunity to have an exchange of views. I hope to find means and ways to solve the crisis," he said. "There are several aspects: the crisis between the United States and Iran, the personnel in the American embassy and the aspect of the grievances of the Iranian people in relation to the previous regime."

Dr Waldheim was met at Mehrabad international airport by Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Foreign Minister, and was whisked away under tight security to a Tehran hotel.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced later that Dr Waldheim would have a first round of talks with Mr Qotbzadeh tomorrow morning.

The paper has been no official announcement on whether Ayatollah Khomeini intends to receive Dr Waldheim, but a member of his household quoted

Sanctions facing Iran if hostages not released

From Michael Leayman

New York, Jan 1

The Security Council agreed yesterday to adopt "effective measures" against Iran if the 50 hostages at the United States embassy in Tehran have not been released by next Monday.

The resolution, passed by 11 votes to none with four abstentions, specifies action under Article 41 of the Charter which could include "complete or partial interruption of economic relations".

Those who abstained were the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait and Bangladesh. At least two others, Zambia and China, agreed with reservations and there is more difficult bargaining to come on the extent of sanctions to be adopted in the event of Dr Waldheim's mission to Tehran failing.

The Americans are expected to seek a ban on all exports to Iran except of food and medicine. The proposed sanctions would not include barring

purchases of Iranian oil.

The fact that the Soviet Union did not veto the American-inspired resolution does not rule out a veto of the actual measures when they are discussed next Monday. But Mr Donald McHenry, the American representative to the United Nations, linking the Iran crisis with the Soviet action in Afghanistan, said yesterday: "I would think that any country which is engaged in the rape of another country would be ill-advised to engage in a veto".

McHenry, in a television interview last night, indicated that the Administration, as much as it deplores the Soviet action in Afghanistan, sees in it a glimmer of hope for easing the hostage crisis.

He said that the Iranians might be persuaded by it that the Russians were more managing foes than the Americans with whom they might thus seek to settle their differences.

Meanwhile, Time Magazine has made its unpopular here by naming Ayatollah Khomeini its man of the year.

22 killed by blaze at New Year party

From Neil Kelly

Bangkok, Jan 1

Thailand's "Year of the Farmer" failed to benefit the rural people. Their income did not rise during 1979, but living costs increased at least 13 per cent.

Those were the main conclusions of a high-level seminar, Government and private-sector economists attended in Bangkok.

Organized by the Agricultural Economics Society of Thailand and Kasetsart University, the seminar indicated that none of the Government's development plans designed to help the farmers would solve any of its fundamental problems, and it urged more private participation, especially by commercial banks, in improvement programmes.

Thailand's biggest-selling newspaper, *Thai Rath*, reported recently that many rural people, bewildered by their financial plight, were turning for help to superstitious practices, consulting mediums and offering tributes at shrines and to statues.

Agricultural development is generally recognized as a prerequisite for Thailand's pros-

Two 'permissive' papers banned in Singapore

From Our Correspondent

Kuala Lumpur, Jan 1

The Singapore Government has cancelled the licences of two Chinese-language newspapers which allegedly carried "news of a prurient and permissive nature" despite official warnings.

The two newspapers—the *Sinh Min* and the *Min Pao*—have both appealed against the decision, which is to come into effect today. Newspapers in Singapore and Malaysia have to renew their printing licences annually and the governments have used this to keep the press in line.

Government officials said the two newspapers had been warned repeatedly over the past 12 months to tone down articles deemed to be "yellow culture"—the local description

Kampuchean put strain on Thai water resources

From Our Correspondent

Bangkok, Jan 1

A shortage of water is an important reason for the reduction in the number of Kampuchean refugees entering Thailand, a senior Thai official said today.

All the water for 80,000 refugees at the Khan I Dang camp, near the border, must be brought 30 miles by road, according to Air Marshal Siddhi Savanasi, Secretary-General of the National Security Council.

A United Nations official said the camp needed 300,000 gallons a day which cost more than \$4,000 (about £1,800). Water from the same source is also being supplied in limited quantities to Kampuchean who come to the border to collect it.

Thai officials in areas bordering Kampuchea say such demands are threatening supplies to the border town of Aranyaprathet and other centres of population.

Air Marshal Siddhi said Thailand would continue its open door policy for Kampuchean but entries had been reduced.

The refugees might never be allowed back into Kampuchea, he said, and the burden of looking after them would remain on Thailand.

The sick were being freely admitted but nobody else was being encouraged to enter Thailand.

Air Marshal Siddhi hinted that that policy would continue while the United Nations considered Thailand's suggestion that a UN force should supervise a demilitarized zone where half a million Kampuchean now live.

He castigated Western nations which, though dependent on South Africa's mineral resources and aware of its strategic importance, were not prepared to stand up and be counted in its defence.

Mr Botha said that Soviet expansion threatened the peoples of Southern Africa with enslavement and chaos. He said it would be a "fatal blunder"

if African states refused to

OVERSEAS

Arabs take defiant stand against Israeli proposal to seize Jerusalem electricity company

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Jan 1

A bitter legal battle is likely over a controversial attempt by the Israeli Government to take control of the Arab-owned company which supplies electricity to much of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Since the Israeli move was first announced yesterday it has rapidly emerged as a serious new source of friction between Arabs and Jews. One indirect effect is likely to be a further stiffening of local Palestinian opposition to the autonomy plan now being discussed by Egypt and Israel.

Under the terms of the Israeli proposal, Jerusalem District Electricity Company will lose its concession to supply electricity from the beginning of next year. The concession was originally awarded to the Arab company under the Turks and continued both under the British mandate and Jordanian rule.

Historically the concession is regarded to extend for 20 years from the date of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the point regarded by many medieval cartographers as the centre of the world. It takes in some 15,000 Jewish homes and a number of Jewish settlements, as well as many Arab towns and villages.

Mr Arar Nusseibeh, the company chairman and a former Jordanian Defence Minister, told me that plans were already under way to contest the proposed takeover in either the Israeli High Court or the International Court at The Hague.

"This is our company and

we are not going to sell it," he said. "The company is fulfilling its obligations and has now got over its difficulties. As far as we are concerned the Israeli move is totally illegal, just like their efforts to seize our land in the occupied territories."

Mr Nusseibeh took charge of the company four months ago. He contests a claim by the Israeli Energy Ministry that the company was unable to supply electricity to the 130 Arab villages that lie within the concession area and maintains that it is now financially sound.

I have had representatives of the villagers in my office this morning and they will never accept electricity supplied by the Israelis," he stated. "They said that they would prefer to live without it."

According to an official spokesman for the Israeli Energy Ministry, the Government decision was based "solely on technological and economic grounds". He claimed that the company's Arab workers and all its shareholders would receive full compensation as required by Israeli law.

Earlier this week Mr Yitzhak Modai, the Israeli Energy Minister, attempted personally to hand over a formal letter outlining the reasons for the proposed takeover, but Mr Nusseibeh refused to accept it and it had to be delivered by his Jerusalem office by messenger.

The letter made a number of detailed points, including a claim that the Arab company is the property of the Palestinian people and is not up for sale."

Extra \$200m American aid fails to cheer Israel

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Jan 1

Israelis are disappointed with President Carter's proposed economic and military assistance package for Israel which was announced yesterday in Washington.

Loans and grants for the fiscal year starting October 1 this year will be \$1.785m (£211m), the same as in the past four years. However, in response to Israeli appeals for an increase, President Carter decided yesterday on an additional \$200m credit at one per cent.

This credit will not be part of the package for the coming fiscal year but will be added to the \$2.200m loans approved by Congress last year to finance the Israeli redeployment from Sinai to the Negev in accordance with the peace treaty.

The Israeli originally asked for an aid package of \$3.40m in view of inflation, particularly in the cost of oil and armaments. Israel's oil bill was heavily affected by the reparation of oil fields on the Gulf of Suez to Egypt.

Officials had not really expected the larger sum but they believed the aid would be increased to cover at least the 13 per cent inflation in the United States to preserve the value of the aid in real terms. The President's proposal falls far short of this.

The American response was a setback for Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, who had appealed to President Carter in meeting in Riyadh. —Reuter.

Mecca governor resigns in Saudi reshuffle

Jiddah, Jan 1.—The provincial governor of Mecca where armed Muslim dissidents seized the Great Mosque in November, has resigned and two Army generals have been retired.

A royal decree issued last night said King Khalid had accepted the resignation of Prince Fawwaz ibn Abdulaziz for health reasons and ordered the retirement of General Asaad Abdulaziz al-Zuhair and General Ali Majid Kabbani.

A reshuffle in the Saudi Interior Ministry was also announced. General Fayiz Mohammad al-Awfi was removed as director-general of security and replaced by the commander of the border forces, General Abdulla bin Abdul Rahman al-Shaikh. —Reuter.

Saudi oil prices stay unchanged

Bahrain, Jan 1.—Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, has promised to maintain its current crude oil prices, but did not say for how long, the official Saudi press agency said today.

The price reassurance followed predictions by the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey yesterday that Saudi Arabia would soon raise its oil prices by \$2 to \$2.6 a barrel. The price pledge was made after a two-hour Cabinet meeting in Riyadh. —Reuter.

Leftist candidate shot dead in Indian election campaign

Delhi, Jan 1.—Mr Thokchom Bira Singh, a leader of the Communist Party of India in the state of Manipur, was shot dead early today by two armed youths at his residence in Imphal, the state capital.

Mr Bira Singh, aged 50, was to have been a candidate in the forthcoming election for the State Assembly.

The Parliamentary election campaign ended late today in the half of India where voting takes place on Thursday. In the other half, which goes to the polls on Sunday, the计票 will end on Friday.

The death of Mr Bira Singh was the second big incident in Manipur where communists have urged voters to support the poll. On December 12, Mr R. K. Ranbir Singh, the Speaker of the State Assembly, was shot and severely wounded by unidentified gunmen.

In Uttar Pradesh, the largest

Taiwan defence treaty with US expires

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 1

Taiwan today entered a new decade deprived of formal military support from Washington. The defence treaty between the United States and Taiwan expired officially at midnight last night.

The end of the pact followed a long court battle here between the Administration and conservative politicians, including Senator Barry Goldwater, who argued that termination of the treaty required the approval of Congress.

The termination was part of the Administration's campaign to switch formal diplomatic recognition from Taiwan to

Port Moresby, Jan 1.—Warring tribesmen hurled a barrage of spears and rocks at Mr Delta Biri, the Prisons Minister of Papua New Guinea, when he tried to stop a feud in the country's remote highlands.

Minister attacked

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China takes a great legal leap forward

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, Jan 1

Six new legal codes went into effect in China today, ending three decades of near-anarchy in the judicial system, and laying down the rights of people accused of crimes.

Accused people are no longer to be considered guilty by virtue of the fact that they are being prosecuted, a big advance in the Chinese legal system, which is based on Soviet and, ultimately, Napoleonic Law.

The new laws cover court procedures, rules of evidence, right of defence, arrest and detention, elections to office, and environmental protection: a law governing foreign investment went into effect last year ahead of the other new codes.

They represent the most substantial body of codified law to take effect in China since the communist victory in 1949.

The new legal codes were drafted under the supervision of the rehabilitated Mr Peng Zhen, the former Mayor of Peking whose fall from office 13 years ago marked the start of the Cultural Revolution when nearly all laws and regulations were discarded in favour of drumhead trials, and mob rule manipulated by political activists.

The most striking feature of the move to systematize the law is the picture which is being painted of the legal vacuum that has existed until now. No legal textbooks have been published since the mid-1950s. Laws and regulations have been decreed by national and local power-holders to suit their particular convenience.

Political dissidents have been detained, imprisoned and shot without so much as a court hearing. The most famous of them, Zhang Zhixin, has been declared a revolutionary martyr.

Mrs Zhang, a mother of two, is said to have been shot in 1975 in the north eastern city of Shenyang, because she had refused to go along with the leftist political current there.

Horrifying rumours have persistently stated that her larynx was deliberately punctured without anaesthetic on the day before the execution, so that she could not cry political slogans.

One of the big grievances of the veteran party members and government officials and intellectuals rehabilitated in the past three years is that the leftists who jailed them, or sent them to do hard manual labour in the rural areas, have still not been punished.

Quick courses in law and judicial and criminal procedure have been mounted all over China to improve the standard of legal knowledge and emphasize the new idea that the courts and police organs should act as checks and balances among themselves while remaining independent of the Communist Party and the Government.

To expect that this will really happen is perhaps over-optimistic, but at least there is now recognition of the principle of an independent judiciary.

The whole process of law was in such disarray in China until recently that the legal profession had shrunk to a tiny number of specialists.

Until now, apart from the state constitution, the only complete and coherent law to have been drafted since 1949, and published for anyone to consult is the marriage law of the mid-fifties which laid the groundwork for abolition of the severe discrimination against women.

Prospects for fair and equitable treatment of human rights cases do not seem to be good after the trial in Peking last year of a dissident publisher, Mr Wei Jingcheng who was sentenced to 15 years in prison for disseminating material said to be counter-revolutionary, and for allegedly dividing military secrets to foreigners.

It is important to realize that this is not the same as the relationship between members and officers in local government. Nor is the position of members in the reorganized NHS the same as that of members of hospital management committees and boards of governors before 1974. This is because Sir Keith Joseph saw it as a fundamental principle of the reorganization which he set in motion—although Mrs Castle was in office before it took place—that there should be a separation of management from the representation of the consumer in the services which are provided.

But if authority members put this temptation behind them, they must somehow carve out a role for themselves in the management of the service in which they can appear credible, and which does not unduly limit the scope of the officers.

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Before 1974, members of hospital committees and boards, although charged with the management of hospitals under their control, frequently saw themselves as representing the local community and in particular the users of the service. This confusion of roles led to neither job being done particularly well. It is very difficult to be a detached critic of a service that you are responsible for managing.

Now Sir Keith's tidy solution of this difficulty was not allowed to stand without modification when Mrs Castle succeeded him at the Department of Health and Social Security, but even before then he had himself undermined it to a degree by failing to recognize the dilemma he had created for authority members.

Mr Prunell also believes that the company could be producing electric vehicles by the end of the decade. He said researchers at General Motors in America had recently been able to lift the number of watt-hours per lb in nickel-zinc batteries from 12 to 27.

Mr Prunell also forecasts the increasing use of plastic for body, trim and engine parts. He says one-piece plastic cars, including plastic windows, will be available by 2000.

There will be greater aerodynamic body styling and interior changes could include aircraft-type joy sticks to replace the steering wheel.

Social Focus

Would this gain for the police be everyone's loss?

The Government's Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill will provide the Scottish police with powers seldom seen in a democratic society in peace time. It will no doubt also provide the cue for the introduction of the same or similar powers south of the border.

The Government has made it clear that the Bill will seek to implement the relevant proposals of the Thomson Report 1975 (Cmnd 6218) and with "minor amendments" certain clauses of the former Labour Government's Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill 1978 which fell at the election. It intended to extend to the police powers to:

- 1 Detain suspects on the street for as long as is necessary for the purposes of identification and questioning;
- 2 Detain suspects in a police station for similar purposes and for up to six hours;
- 3 Detain any person whom the policeman believes may have information relating to an offence in order to obtain and verify his or her name and address. This would include for example witnesses, relatives of suspects, etc.

The power to detain on the street will be exercisable upon reasonable suspicion that "an offence" has been committed, whilst detention under the six hour rule will be limited to imprisonable offences (in fact of course almost all offences are imprisonable). In contrast, in England at present a person may only be arrested when reasonably suspected of an offence which carries at least five years' imprisonment.

In addition it seems that under the six hour rule the police will have the right of forcible body-search and even to fingerprint suspects. (According to the rules, if a charge were not preferred all such fingerprints should be destroyed on the release of the detainee.)

All the powers will be exercisable without the requirement of arrest, charge and formal caution, thus severely curtailing the rights of the detainee, who would have no right of access to legal advice nor even the right to inform a relative of his whereabouts without police consent.

Phrases such as "reasonable suspicion that an offence has been committed" are open to the broadest interpretation and confer upon the individual policeman the very widest discretion. The appearance, manner or character of the "suspect" might well suffice. In such circumstances

it can be of little reassurance that the Thomson Report, 1975, first urged these reforms upon us precisely to "regularize" the apparently widespread abuse by the police of even the limited powers which are currently available to them. Indeed it seems that in consequence of such abuse people are less prepared to cooperate freely with the police, so that according to Thomson:

"As people become increasingly aware of their rights, the pressure for cooperation which makes it possible for the police to do what they are specifically authorized to do by law."

As a result a new and impoverished idea of equality before the law is to be implemented:

"At worst such legalization of police practices as we propose will place the articulate and knowledgeable citizen in the same position as that presently occupied by the ignorant and inarticulate citizen."

In the past the courts have frowned upon such practices and treated any statement made during illegal detention with great caution and circumspection. The words of Lord Cooper bear out the strong reservations of both the judiciary and the layman alike:

"However convenient the modern practice may be it must normally create a situation very unfavourable to the suspect. In the eyes of every ordinary citizen the venue is a sinister one. When he stands alone in such a place controlled by a single police officer usually some of high rank, the officer is led against him, especially as he knows there is no one to corroborate him as to exactly what occurred during the interrogation, how long it lasted." (Chairman v. Lord Advocate 1954.)

Clearly giving the police greater discretion and consequent freedom from control must open up the possibility of greater abuse. Indeed going on the experience of other countries, it is predictable that the power of detention will come to be used as a deterrent and as an illicit punishment which can be used virtually at will. The consequence would be even greater deterioration of police-community relations. Not to put too fine a point on it, such practices as envisaged are the

words of John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, "more akin to those of an army of occupation". (The Grampian Papers, 1978, *Press*.)

It has been claimed that the crisis in law and order in Scotland as elsewhere

demands extraordinary measures. But the facts do not support the argument. Since last year the deficiency in police manpower in Scotland has fallen by 60 per cent and the Secretary of State for Scotland has declared the crisis in police recruitment over. The recently published crime statistics for Scotland show a 30 per cent reduction in murder, 26,791 fewer reported cases of dishonesty (theft, etc), and a significant and unexpected 4 per cent drop in malicious damage. Even if that were not the case, the sacrifice of the rights and liberties of the citizen are too high a price to pay for what in any case is a misconceived policy.

Already Scottish opposition to any such measures is intense. The Scottish Liberal Party, the Scottish TUC, the British Association of Social Workers, the National Association of Children's Panels, professional bodies of lawyers, professors of law and many other leading politicians, academics and professionals have all voiced their condemnation of these measures.

But of more immediate relevance to those outside Scotland is the impact this legislation will have in the south. The Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure in England and Wales is due to report next year. Already Sir David McNee has asked for wider powers of detention for the English police. It is sure that should this legislation be passed for Scotland, the Government would have set a precedent which it will then be able to follow in England. Public debate, which has been actively discouraged in Scotland despite repeated demands for the publication of a Green Paper, will thus effectively be pre-empted in England and Wales also.

In a country which has no written constitution the defence of civil liberties is always difficult to carry forward. There are many of us who believe that those liberties will be seriously put at risk by this Government's Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill. Is it too much to expect that the Conservative parliamentary party will respect tradition, history and freedom under the law?

R. Kinsey

The author is lecturer in jurisprudence at the University of Edinburgh and chairman of the campaign to stop the Scottish Criminal Justice Bill.

A healthy solution

to one health service dilemma

Whatever other changes the Government decide to make in the National Health Service, it now seems certain that the 90 existing area health authorities will be replaced, probably in 1981, by a rather larger number of unitary authorities.

These would combine district and area functions, rather as do the existing single-district

authorities intended to be reassuring, but the difficulty did not go away just because some reassuring noises had been made.

Authority members in the reorganized NHS are based on two sides. If they slip into a mode of thinking in which they see themselves as in some way representing the local community this is a particularly tempting line to those who are also local authority councillors—when they are on collision course with the community health councils. It is the statutory duty of these to represent the interests of the consumer in the services which are provided.

But if authority members put this temptation behind them, they must somehow carve out a role for themselves in the management of the service in which they can appear credible, and which does not unduly limit the scope of the officers.

This is not easy. Officers, especially chief officers, are these days appointed largely on their ability, experience and qualifications as managers. This is true whether their original professional background was in medicine, nursing, administration or finance. Only an exceptional authority will have more than one or two members who can discuss either management or the health service with well qualified chief officers on equal terms.

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William Rees-Mogg considers the state of Britain at the start of the new decade

Bishop Berkeley's coach

Mankind is divided into those for whom Bishop Berkeley's coach is no problem, and those for whom, once stated, the problem is one that nags at their minds until it has changed the world for them, making their world not one of objects, but of perceptions and ideas. The coach first makes its spectral appearance in *An Essay towards a New Theory of Vision* which in 1709 was printed in Dublin, "by Aaron Rhames, at the back of Dick's Coffee House" and one may read it in Sir Geoffrey Keynes' *Bibliography*.

"From what we have shown it is a manifest consequence, that the ideas of space, outness and things based at a distance are not strictly speaking, the object of sight. They are not otherwise perceived by the eye, and by the ear. Sitting in my study I hear a coach drive along the streets. I look through the casement and see it. I walk out and enter into it. Thus, common speech would incline one to think, I heard, saw and touched the same thing, viz. the coach. It is, nevertheless, certain the ideas introduced by each sense are widely different, and distinct from each other; but having been observed constantly to go together, they are spoken of as one and the same thing."

It may be for practical purposes, that we are as well off considering that a coach is a coach as a coach. It is not disgraceful to accept our habitual associations of ideas. What is certain is that the things which are not objects, and never were objects, are ideas, should be recognized as such, and that our association with other ideas will change what we think.

One such idea is that of a nation, and in particular the British nation. How are we to think of Britain? We can think of her history, of Trafalgar or Agincourt, the Doomsday Book the Great Reform Bill or Henry VIII's six wives. We can make the association of a White Paper and think of British Leyland, the gross national product, the index link of public sector pensions or the oil gurgling in the North Sea. We can think like a politician, of the ballot boxes, of the party conferences marching and crowing at Blackpool, or ministers and shadowy playing ping pong at the despatch box. How little these associations help us to form an idea of Britain.

The idea one can form of a nation is unashamedly superficial and arbitrary. To understand a nation is to understand the personality of a people, and to understand personality is even harder in the case of a people than it is in that of an individual.

Individual. Personalities are formed round the will and imagination of the person; how can one discover the will and imagination of a people?

What is certain is that the will and imagination of Britain are not engaged by the tasks with which Britain now has to deal.

The British are not much moved by economics, or economies, or by technology, and only a little by science. They no longer, as a nation, set themselves to achieve high economic objectives, and they are both bored and resentful when it is suggested that they ought to do so.

Some individuals seek high economic objectives, usually of personal wealth but often also of more general development. These individuals tend to be regarded with curiosity, sometimes with suspicion, often with jealousy.

Many of the British do have an economic ambition, but it is to be comfortable, not to be rich. Nor do the British wish to change the technology; gradually over the centuries they have adapted to the discoveries of science, but only for brief periods have they done so with enthusiasm, and the last time was more than a century ago, under the influence of a foreign prince.

In French Berlin's essay on Georges Sorel,¹ he observes that "the great machine of science does not yield answers to problems of metaphysics or morality; to reduce the central problems of human life to problems of means, that is, of technology, is not to understand what they are". This is something the British accept; whatever else they may be they are not worshippers of technology, or of supposedly scientific political theories.

It is not surprising that the nation whose poet is Shakespeare should at heart be indifferent both to the doctrines of Adam Smith and of Karl Marx; these philosophers' temperament of thought—the logical clarity of the Scot, the prophetic socialism of the German—are alike alien to British common sense. The British

regard lucidity as superficial and intellectual passion as ill mannered; this protects them both from enlightenment and enthusiasm.

Yet the British do not seem now to respond either to the calls of metaphysical or moral challenge. There is something disheartened about the modern English at prayer. Of course many of their churches were first built before the Reformation, and one reads in their architecture a different and medieval spirituality. Yet one can see in the clearly Anglican church architecture of Wren's period, that there was another time when the Englishman had confidence in his worship.

The confidence is there in the literature too; no one who reads spiritual books at all can read without admiration and love the spiritual writings of George Berkeley himself, of Jeremy Taylor, of Joseph Butler or of William Law. Unfortunately, the British have little idea of the wealth of this literature, which is comparable to the wealth of English poetry.

St Paul's Cathedral is one of the greatest cathedrals in the world; it is the equal of St Peter's in Rome as a masterpiece of spiritual as opposed to merely ecclesiastical architecture. It has a different thrust from St Peter's; both axis is natural to the baroque style, are buildings which leave in the mind a strong impression of movement, but St Paul's with its deep internal perspectives and its long axis, has a much stronger direction of movement. St Peter's movement is a general outward explosion of the circumference, like plum pudding afame with brandy; St Paul's drives forward, a stern vehicle of grace determined to arrive at its destination.

Yet the British do not crowd into St Paul's, Sunday after Sunday, service after service, to express a national sense of worship and of awe, to make it their Mayflower. If they are asked by a public opinion poll, most of them say that they believe

in God, but for most it is a cool and indifferent belief, not one which requires collective worship or perhaps action of any kind. Just as they have no great desire to be rich, so they have no great desire to be holy; in both economic and religious matters the British desire to be comfortable; in religious matters they settle for a lower standard of comfort and the most comfortable materially often settle for the barest spiritual poverty.

In morality the British are perhaps to be seen at their best. They are peaceable. Their moderation makes them good neighbours; they are often good citizens; they support charity. Yet the morality which requires hard thought and difficult action, in particular the morality which cuts against the grain of sentiment, finds out their weakness.

For dogs, yes; for starving children, great generosity; for cancer, certainly. But for single parents, not so much. For prisoners, not at all. We have for years had overcrowded prisons where convicts live in conditions that are a scandal to our country. It is not a matter on which politicians believe that greater expenditure would have popular support.

How will such a nation fare in the 1980s? The economic problems will not be solved unless the spiritual need is met. Britain will not be saved by silicon chips, though Britain might well be undone by failing to use them. The sickness of the nation is that it lacks a guiding purpose, a central idea around which other ideas can be organised. Such central ideas have been found in politics, though political ideas have the capacity to animiate a society only for a limited time; with revolutions as with volcanoes, the lava flows before long.

Such central ideas the individual can often find in abstract ideals, though it is doubtful whether a whole society can be inspired by justice or compassion, or any similar motive in its impersonal form. Far more often, and more strongly,

the animating idea has historically been religious, and indeed religious belief seems to act like a conductor of the mind, setting the whole orchestra to play in harmony.

For those who are believers, Christian or otherwise, this may be an acknowledged truth. Those who are not, including those who approach religious subjects from the point of view of dogmatic or belief, may take the lesser point of an apparently true story told by John Locke:

"A young gentleman, having learned to dance, and that to great perfection, there happened to stand at his trunk in the room where he learned. The idea of this remarkable piece of household stuff, had on mixed itself with the turns and steps of all his dances, that though in that chamber he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that trunk was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that or some such other trunk had its due position in the room. Lacking a leading idea, Britain stumbled botchily over the steps of the modern dance."

As for the British people, Bishop Berkeley thought this of them. "What might have been is only conjecture. What has been, it is not difficult to know. That there is a vein in Britain of as rich an ore as ever was in any country, I will not deny; but it lies deep and will cost pains to come at; an extraordinary pains require an extraordinary motive." The words are from Alcibiades, which was first published in 1732. One might think they apply more powerfully to the Britain of the 1980s than they did to the age of Sir Robert Walpole.

We have no way to judge the timing of any awakening of Britain's extraordinary motive. Such revivals spring from humility, not from pride, but Britain has indeed been suffering a gradual long term humiliatiion. Nor can we be sure that it will come, if it comes, without bringing great troubles and even wrongs with it. We do not know what the fate of the British nation really is; we can hear the coach, the clatter of hooves and wheels and harness; we can see the colours, a pattern of nairn and light. But the coach itself is an idea we can only know through imperfect and separate perception. Perhaps Berkeley's coach already has Locke's old trunk on board, though that can as yet neither be seen nor heard. Perhaps the idea of Britain is already pre-zaun with the idea that will save Britain.

Against the Current Essays in the History of Ideas by Isaiah Berlin, Hogarth Press £9.50.

Bernard Levin

Reflections on being robbed outside Fortnum's

We wuz robbed! This time-honoured cry, traditionally ascribed to the managers of defeated boxers (the *New Yorker* once published a characteristically cynical variation on it in the form of a cartoon showing a boxer being carried from the ring on a stretcher, evidently having been knocked about in a frightful manner, and with his last strength saying to his manager: "All of a sudden, you stopped saying 'We'"), could be heard, a few days before Christmas, echoing down Piccadilly in unusually vehement tones from the lips of your devoted servant. The fact of the matter is, I wuz robbed, and I cannot make up my mind whether it makes it better or worse that the nefarious deed was done outside Fortnum and Mason.

We shall come to the philosophical reflections the experience has inspired in a minute; before that, I offer an account of it. (Though before that, I may say, I was inspired by a rage so instantly aroused and so deeply rooted that if I had bad spotted the thief making off with my property I would have pushed him under a bus with out hesitation, and regretted my impulsiveness only afterwards if at all. But I think that is what I mean by philosophical reflections, and will be dealt with in due course.)

It was like this, officer. I had been lunching in the fourth-floor restaurant at Fortnum, and I am sorry to say that I arrived early. Sorry, because that meant that I had had time to buy one of the last

If the thief reads *The Times*—and surely all well-bred thieves do?—may I beg him to return the valueless part of the contents?

Stop thief! Apprehend that villain! A constable, a constable, my kingdom for a constable! These and other traditional cries sprang to my lips, only to die away uncried. For my briefcase, and the knife which I took, were nowhere to be seen, though he had only had at most, 15 seconds start. Moreover, I can but salute his impudence; I can but salute his impudence; he is perfectly capable of driving in the wrong direction down a one-way bus-lane and took up station on the narrow strip of land that separates the northern approach for the bus channel. On his avéte, the Fortnum's commanding Sironaire piled his x-acting trade. I put down the larger, heavy case, keeping the briefcase in my hand; a likely-looking taxi drove in sight; I put down the brief-case to get money from my pocket wherewith to fee the doorman; the taxi stopped, the doorman ushered me towards it, and I turned to pick up my briefcase: in vain.

The ruse followed. It was

not based, I am happy to say, on the loss of valuable possessions. True, the briefcase was an expensive one, and it contained my pocket tape-recorder; it also contained, as I have said, the gift I had just bought, and the precious card from Candida and Co. But the ruse was based first on the realization that it also contained papers and letters, of no financial value to me or anybody else, but the loss of which is going to involve me in the most tedious and prolonged inconvenience. ((If the thief reads *The Times*—and surely all well-bred thieves do?—may I beg him to return the valueless part of the case's contents?) My address is in the leather label-holder attached to the handle; or he could send that things to me here. Oh, how I had a heart; you robbed me of the festive season, son, after all.)

This may seem obvious; but it enshirns something very far from obvious. We trust the universe; and we are, of course, right to do so. Many thieves rob many people, but the thieves are still, as they always have been and I firmly believe, always will be, a very small minority indeed, and the people they rob likewise. And it is the same with all the other catastrophes of modern living, including car-accidents, hijacking and even the abrupt onset of actuarially improbable fatal disease.

Mr Peregrine Worsthorne once pointed out that the advertisements in the newspapers provide a much more accurate picture of the world than the news does. He was being whimsical; but only partly. For the advertisements suggest that aeroplanes take off and land safely, and almost all of them do; that butter tastes nice, which on the whole does; and that soap, correctly used, will wash the user, as is certainly the case.

The news columns on the other hand, be they never so accurate, tell us of all sorts of craft which crash, packets of butter that have unfortunately been adulterated with a deadly

poison and have consequently wiped out whole families at a stroke, and soap which by some unfortunate mischance on the part of the manufacturers turns the user's face black.

Such is life. I was shocked beyond measure by the theft of my briefcase, because I do not expect my fellow-men to be thieves, and most of them aren't. Of course, logic came back, and I found myself cursing the thief and wondering why he doesn't work for his living as I do. But instinct is stronger, and indeed truer, than logic, and as I prepare to be scared, broken down, spindled and microfimed—all of which are the inescapable constituents of becoming a criminal statistic even in a small way—I comfort myself with the sense of order restored, after the violent wrenching from its path that took place outside Fortnum's on the Thursday before Christmas. That wrenching was very violent; it proclaimed for a moment that the universe was random and without form, that every man's hand was raised against his neighbour, and that there was no wealth in us. Then the second taxi, summoned by the patient and sympathetic doorman of Fortnum's, arrived, and my heart was once more at peace.

He enjoys the rare privilege—along with Steve Clegg—of being ranked an Olympic "super elite". This means he is assured of a place at 800 metres or, both, without being required to take part in the British Olympic trials. All he need do is prove he is in shape by performing within the qualifying standard time during the run-up to Moscow.

If Cue elects to go for just these two events, the intriguing possibility then arises that all his big runs in 1980—which could perhaps be his last year—might once more be performed outside this country, as they were last summer.

Mighty Coe has the world on the run

Malmo, Oslo (twice), Turin, Viareggio, Zurich, these were the cities that saw Coe live. Between the two Oslo record runs he did slip in a visit to London to contest the AAA 400 metre championship (finishing second) to a Sudanese but this gave the British only a brief glimpse, not enough to be convinced he existed.

In spring and up to the end of June he had raced regularly for Loughborough and for his club—experimenting with fast starts, injecting bursts and changes of pace—but the public at that time was not interested.

By August 15 he was the most sought-after runner on earth. The media and promoters were at his feet and the Letzigrund stadium, Zurich, was witness to more than 160 reporters and the crews of 14 television companies got themselves by hook or crook into a 27,000-capacity football ground already bursting at the seams. It was to be Coe's last track race of the year, though none knew it.

What appeared to the Swiss was the triumph of David slaying his Goliath and defeating his arch-nemesis. In fact, he did not fall them. He dare not. Obstacles (such as the threatened presence of Steve Ovretveit) had been removed: Coe was the last event (10.10 pm) and the crowd's appetite had been whetted by the sight of Europe and America's best in action. It was the famous Weltklasse meeting, the gem on the calendar with Coe as the Koh-i-noor.

A Kenyan threw in a 50-metre opening lap, it was all set up. The Swiss roared him home as if he were their own son and he clipped Bay's record by a fraction to 3min 32.1sec.

Coe fled Zurich early in the morning and since that time has managed to keep one step in front of the media, ranging from comics to Japanese television—"We turned down a fortune, so you can imagine what chance Nationwide had", said Coe's father/coach/mentor, Peter. The emphasis now is on post-graduate work at Loughborough.

Of the three records, Coe rates the 800 metres (3min 42.4sec) highest since it chopped the great Cuban's time by more than a second—worth eight metres. The mile he was afraid of. Could he maintain the inevitable fast opening pace into and beyond the third lap? He did and visibly had something left even though his time of 3min 49sec was a great leap forward into the unknown from his previous best of 3min 57.7sec.

A factor weighing in his favour on this second trip to Oslo was the milers' belief that Coe lacked the stamina to stay in front. Uncomfortable at his presence, they gladly let him go off, a mistake unlikely to be repeated. But of the three, the mile was the real race. Nevertheless, all three races were taken in full season, without specific preparation and straight after finishing exams. A virus in mid-June did not help.

Has Coe shot his bolt too early? It is the obvious question. Perhaps a year like 1979 will never occur again and Coe will take his place among the trail-blazers who failed to make it at the Olympics. Perhaps he has given rivals sufficient time to attune their bodies and minds to accept opening laps of 49 seconds or to produce murderous sub-25 second half-lap bursts before the 1,500 metre bell—and survive.

But Coe and his father know this too. "Sebco" is by no means at his limits, far from it judging by this summer. He is as close to an Olympic double as 800 and 1,500 as anyone has ever been. The last Briton to achieve it was Albert Hill at Antwerp in 1920.

Michael Coleman

MOSCOW DIARY

Broomball, such a deadly serious game

The Russians must think us foreigners crazy. Every winter, just as the frost begins to get a grip and the Russians get ready for sensible sports such as skating and skiing, foreigners start trooping into the hardware shops. There they buy ordinary Russian hand brooms made of dried feather reeds bound together with split sticks.

Burly counsellors, attachés, First Secretaries, businessmen and journalists go out clutching their prizes. A few days later they can be seen making their way round Moscow clad in the most extraordinary garb—plastic helmets, sweaters of all hues, jeans with huge plastic shin shields taped on their legs and gym shoes. Sometimes they explain elliptically to puzzled policemen: "Broomball!"

Broomball is a purely Moscow game. It started about 20 years ago when the eponymous founder, a Second Secretary at the British embassy, wallaped a children's plastic ball across the frozen embassy tennis court with a Russian broom.

And, like the game of rugby, a whole new tradition was invented.

Canadian chauvinists occasionally contend that the game began in North America. But although there is a game played with long-handled brooms, it bears only marginal resemblance to the genuine Moscow version.

Basically, Broomball is a modification of ice hockey, with only six players a side. But since the rules state you have to wear rubber-soled shoes, it is an impossibly silly game as you cannot stop on the ice.

Players hurtle about in all directions. Sometimes the ball stops tantalizingly close to you, but as in a bad dream you just cannot move towards it as your momentum is still taking you away in the other direction.

Over the years the game developed. Teams were formed, a league was drawn up, second secretaries from other embassies began to join in. It was found that the broom packed a much better punch if the feather twigs were bound up with string—better still, curved round at the end to form a hook and tightly wrapped with sticky tape.

The authentic broomball stick now looks nothing like an instrument for sweeping the floor—though the rules state that the bristles must still peek out at the end. Dipping the broom in water and allowing it

to freeze overnight is definitely forbidden, however.

The game could only be played at the British embassy as it was the only place with a fenced tennis court that could be flooded and frozen.

But anything involving ice soon attracts Scandinavians, and they too formed teams. The Finnish embassy made its rink available, and so too did the new Swedish Embassy. The Saturday afternoon games alternated between the three. This year the Malaysians, who do not play, very generously donated their court—possibly to try and find out what gets

your hands, or kick it, you must not lift your broom above your shoulder to stop a ball ("high-sticking"), or bash your opponent in the face with it ("cross-sticking"). Consistently unsportsmanlike behaviour gets you thrown off the court for two minutes.

If your broom falls to bits in mid-game—as it often does—you may change it, and you can swap players any time, though no more than six may be on the ice at any moment. There is no off-side, and the ball is always "live"; so if it does go into a snow bank at the side of the ice, you can kick back up with your stick trying to dig it out. The goalie can throw the ball within a certain zone.

Each game has three referees, and lasts an hour, broken up into three 20-minute periods. It is traditional to have a good gulp of vodka and hot coffee in between periods.

JESUS CHRIST



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ANNEXATION OF AFGHANISTAN

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has rung alarm bells in the capitals of Nato, Pakistan, India, China, Iran and many other countries. It has been widely condemned as an act of unprovoked naked aggression against a sovereign state outside the Warsaw Pact. It has caused President Carter to revise his opinion of Soviet motives. It has almost certainly destroyed what few hopes remained that the Salt treaty could be ratified before the American elections. It has brought Nato governments together to discuss countermeasures. It has antagonized Muslims and probably committed the Soviet Union to prolonged fighting against Muslim insurgents within Afghanistan itself. What can the Soviet leaders have expected to gain for this heavy price? And what can the west do to ensure that the price is truly heavy?

Of course the invasion is in the long Russian tradition of expansion southwards towards the warm water, but short- and medium-term aims must have determined the timing. More over the invasion looks at the moment more like an act of defensive aggression (which is also in the Russian tradition) than naked expansionism. Like the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 it reveals a frightened Soviet regime that has failed to sustain its influence by political means and is too insecure to withdraw. Like the Czechoslovak invasion, too, it may have been intended to stop a form of rot-spread into the Soviet Union itself. Moscow has been deeply unsettled by events in Iran.

Seen from Moscow the regime of Mr Amin was squandering a Soviet investment in Afghanistan that had been built up over many years. He was antagonizing Muslim neighbours and, worst of all, losing the battle against Muslim insurgents within his own country. He was also allowing a lot of Soviet advisors to be killed. Moscow may well have feared that he would be overthrown and replaced by a militant Islamic regime of the Iranian type. With more than forty million Muslims of their own they could do without this type of regime on their borders.

One more step

The size of the military operation certainly indicates nervousness. If the aim had been merely to change the regime it could have been achieved by simpler methods, probably without any overt armed intervention at all. The aim must have been to put a quick lid on insurgency.

The Soviet leaders may then have been tempted by the gains to be won from a swift seizure of full control in Afghanistan. First of all it would represent an historic military and territorial gain—and military men may well be in the ascendant in the manoeuvres to determine the successor to Mr Brezhnev. The effective frontiers of the Soviet Union would again have been pushed outwards, and another step taken towards the warm waters. More tempting still, the Soviet Union would be better placed to take advantage of a possible collapse of the Khomeini regime in Iran, for if such a collapse does occur the left wing is likely to step forward as the only organized

force capable of restoring a semblance of order.

The Soviet Union would then have a client regime in Teheran, and could even be invited in to help protect it against "imperialist plots". The west's oil supplies would become extremely vulnerable and the Soviet Union could exploit the political leverage thereby gained. It would also be more strategically placed in relation to Pakistan and China. A few disapproving noises from the west and a few years spent pacifying Afghan insurgents would seem a relatively small price to pay for such an increase in influence in a vital area.

A mistake?

If this speculative analysis bears any relation to the actual thinking of the Kremlin, at least two conditions will have to be fulfilled for the attack on Afghanistan to be judged a success. First, the Soviet Union will have to earn some credibility as a friend of Islam. Secondly, the west will have to fail to impose a price that is really felt in Moscow.

The first condition still looks remote. Admittedly Mr Babrak Karmal, the new puppet ruler of Afghanistan, appears to have been instructed to hold out a conciliatory hand to the rebels, but there is no sign of it being accepted. Most of the rebels are likely to fight on, and while they can be subdued by the Red Army they cannot be eliminated. Mr Karmal's regime will therefore be seen to be in a state of continuous war with Muslims and to be utterly dependent on a foreign power. This will not do him or the Russians much good.

Nor will neighbouring countries fail to see that if the Russians can invade Afghanistan without the slightest excuse relating to their own security they can do the same to others. This is not the way to win friends. It may win influence by inspiring fear, and this is certainly a factor to be reckoned with, but militant Islam tends to be relatively unfrightened. Perhaps therefore, the Soviet Union has made a monumental mistake, over-reaching itself and stiffening resistance to its weigh considerations carefully.

Obviously the first step is to go to the Security Council, and this is being taken. The Soviet Union will use its veto but should be seen to be condemned by non-aligned as well as western members. Bilateral political and cultural visits seem likely to suffer. A boycott of the Olympics is being mentioned in passing but it would not be in the power of all western governments to enforce it. Suspension of certain commercial transactions is probably the most difficult sanction to organize because it requires competitors to agree, but there will obviously be strong pressure on President Carter to suspend grain deliveries. This would aggravate the meat shortage in the Soviet Union and increase already extensive dissatisfaction among consumers.

For the rest there is no need to be too specific at this stage. What matters is the realization that if the Soviet Union continues to get away with direct and indirect military interventions as it has in Africa, Cambodia and Afghanistan the world will become a more dangerous place and western influence will inexorably diminish.

THE STEELMEN

STRIKE FROM WEAKNESS

The fortunes of the steel and coal industries in Britain have been inclined to move inversely in the recent past. Ten years ago, expectations of world-wide industrial growth caused many to predict a shortage of steel making capacity, while complacency over oil supplies made coal appear an industry in decline. Then oil crisis and recession led to the abandonment of expensive schemes to expand steel capacity, and coal in turn had the chance to pursue its Selbys and Belvoirs. But throughout these ups and downs, both industries have had much in common, as basic suppliers to the nation's industry, with an output relatively expensive by international standards, but heavily subsidized for the sake of high employment and national self-efficiency.

In both industries, the work force submitted patiently to closures and redundancies in the adverse phases and made the most of their chances at other times. But now the steel workers in adversity have come to their sticking-point. They find twenty per cent for the miners and a two per cent offer for them too wide a disparity to accept, given the evident similarities between their two state-owned industries. Most of them understand the hard truth: in the world as it is, steel produced as expensively as

the list of these principles are those so frequently enunciated by the Soviet Union itself—non-intervention, respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-use of force.

These principles were violated in the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union paid a fairly heavy price in the loss of loyalty among western communists and the loss of hope among reformist communists in eastern Europe who might in the long run have created an area more sympathetic to the Soviet Union than will now be possible. But the west was relatively tolerant because the invasion was confined within an area which had come to be respected as part of the Soviet Union's security system.

The invasion of Afghanistan does not even have this very limited justification. There was no visible threat to Soviet security. Nor is there any credible evidence of an invitation. The invasion was just a straightforward military operation against a foreign country. The first inevitable effect, therefore, is to destroy every last vestige of credibility in Soviet promises to respect international rules of behaviour.

Who will take seriously a Soviet signature on declarations of this sort?

Careful appraisal

This is the price the Soviet leaders have imposed upon themselves. It remains for the west to seek to show that aggression does not pay. Nato has already held consultation. There is unanimity on the seriousness of the situation but not yet on what is to be done. Predictably, Mrs Thatcher is for a somewhat tougher line than some of her European colleagues. However, it is early days yet, and there is no need to rush. In the first place it is good diplomacy to give the Russians a chance to carry out their promised withdrawal before appearing to lose face by doing so. Secondly, it is important to weigh considerations carefully.

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These men, professionals, were so deeply moved that one was in tears. You can't think how horrific about the place, rather an atmosphere of love. In fact, I was given the most profound spiritual experience of my life. I found, as I had been told, that in ministering as best I could to these "poorest of the poor" I was ministering to Christ himself.

This is the background against which I find the present controversy so disturbing. Whoever is right about God—and the "rightness" can only be partial for absolute truth resides in God alone—is nearer to knowing God. St James says: "Show me your faith apart from your works, and I will show you my faith" (Ch 2, v 18 RSV). At Kalighat the nuns and brothers of the Missionaries of Charity, together with helpers from all over the world, are finding the truth of this—that their deeds lead to faith and to a direct experience of God.

It is not necessary, however, to go to Kalighat to achieve this. It is necessary, in fact it is essential, to love Christ in our neighbour—the man or woman next door, down the street, on the train—wherever God in man is in need. With such a direct experience, the truths of Christianity will be self-evident.

Yours sincerely,

DAPHNE RAE
Westminster School,
17 Dean's Yard, SW1.

Christmas Day.

Liturgy and doctrine

From the Bishop of Durham

Sir, Now that some of the doctrinal debate within the Roman Catholic Church has spilled over into criticism of the Church of England for its apparent lack of doctrinal standards, it might be instructive to recall earlier correspondence on the Prayer Book, in which the Church of England was criticized for wanting a liturgy more in tune with present-day theological understanding.

Anglicans are used to critics who want to have it both ways, and I am not concerned to make a cheap point about the *via media*. More central to the present discussion is the relationship between liturgy and doctrine and the claim, to which I would myself subscribe, that in the last resort Christian truth has to be prayed and lived rather than expressed in authoritative propositions.

Liturgical revision is thus a theological activity, perhaps the most basic theological activity in which a church can engage. It follows from this that the test of orthodoxy is essentially a liturgical test. The essence of belief in the Incarnation is, and I would suggest always has been, a willingness to treat Jesus Christ as an object of worship. The essence of belief in the Trinity is a willingness to pray to the Father, through the Son, in the Spirit.

In the Declaration of Assent, clerics of the Church of England are asked in general terms whether they stand within its doctrinal tradition. Then comes the quite specific declaration: "I will use only the forms of service which are authorized or allowed by Canon".

The fact that the range of services now authorized is very wide is a reflection of the broad doctrinal base on which the Church of England stands. It is absurd to suggest, however, that the range is without limits, and that "anything goes" either liturgically or doctrinally. Clear limits have been set, and clergy who cannot with integrity keep inside them should be persuaded to do the honourable thing and resign.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DUNLEM,
Auckland Castle,
Bishop Auckland,
Co Durham. December 28.

From Mrs J. M. Rae

Sir, The news and editorial columns of various papers have recently had much to say about the differences of opinion between Professor Hans Küng and Father Edward Schillebeeckx on the one hand and Rome on the other. Both sides are beginning to attract supporters who defend their opinions, and the exchanges are likely to go on for some time. It all seems very remote from Christmas, and even from life as the majority of us experience it.

Martin Israel says (*Summons to Life*, p 24): "Whatever is said about God is wrong, for He transcends all categories, so that even a comrade of every virtue would belittle Him... God is known to us in the experience of our own souls. Without that experience, He is merely an intellectual hypothesis or a theological construction."

I have recently returned from India where I worked for a few weeks at Mother Teresa's home for the dying in Calcutta—Kalighat. Colin Semper in a BBC broadcast described the atmosphere of the home—"the place of the pure heart"—as "calm and deeply holy". He went on: "My visit to the home for the dying had a profound effect on me, more profound than any other visit I have had to any other place in the world." While I was there I saw the effect the place had on a team from the Americas NBC news and another from the Toronto Star.

These men, professionals, were so deeply moved that one was in tears. You can't think how horrific about the place, rather an atmosphere of love. In fact, I was given the most profound spiritual experience of my life. I found, as I had been told, that in ministering as best I could to these "poorest of the poor" I was ministering to Christ himself.

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Yours sincerely,

DAPHNE RAE
Westminster School,
17 Dean's Yard, SW1.

Christmas Day.

Privileged home buyers

From the Reverend John Vaughan

Sir, One aspect of the housing market is being passed over in silence despite its adverse effect on ordinary people. This is the practice of the major banks and some business houses in granting loans at very low rates of interest to their employees.

This may well recruit and retain staff, but it means that prices are driven up by this increased pressure of demand. Those who have not this type of backing have to suffer, and for this reason this special advantage in the housing market should be eliminated.

Yours etc,
JOHN VAUGHAN,
St George's Vicarage,
St Peter's Way,
Harrow, Middlesex.
December 27.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FUTURE OF THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

From the Chairman of BL Limited

Sir, The Times, in its leading articles about BL over the past few months, has been generous in its support of what the Company is fighting to achieve. The fight at BL is not just to secure the survival of the Company but also to reverse the steady decline of the British motor industry; a matter with which everyone in this country should be concerned.

The superficial judgment of our many critics who have various solutions for curing our ills ranging from living off to liquidation, is that the British motor industry has very high concentration of foreign-made cars using foreign-made parts and foreign-made components. Do you know that half of the cars driven in Corby are of foreign origin?

People don't stop to think about how many jobs are lost in Britain every time foreign cars are purchased. People don't stop to think about the cost to the taxpayer for the unemployment which follows as night follows day. How many boardrooms have a policy of buying British cars and trucks? Some, but not all.

In France, Germany, Italy (and certainly Japan) their natural instincts are to buy the home-produced product. Why should we take a broader EEC view when other members of the EEC do not? We desperately need to rekindle such an attitude of enlightened self-interest in Britain, and it is the leaders of our country, of our industries and our unions who must light the way. It is self-control not import control that we need!

Quite soon BL will be launching a major "Buy British" campaign. It is said that we have to ask British people to do no more than other nationalities have been doing as the most natural and sensible thing in the world.

As an example, take the matter of Japanese car imports. Are the French, German and Italian motor industries that much stronger that they could hold Japanese penetration of their markets last year to 2.1 per cent, 5.5 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively while in Britain, Japanese cars took 10.6 per cent of the market? No—we must look to a healthy local chauvinism in those countries for much of the answer; this chauvinism is virtually non-existent in Britain.

In Britain it has become fashionable to buy "exotic" foreign cars. How else can one explain why trade union officials who are wedded to fighting unemployment drive around in cars made in Germany, Sweden and elsewhere? Directors of UK companies, Government officials, local authorities, etc, do likewise.

Members of both Houses of Parliament are not averse to import-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

From Mr Reg Whitney, MP for Wycombe (Conservative) and others

Sir, The cynical brutality of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan must be condemned by all who respect the concept of national sovereignty. It is a flagrant violation of all the norms of international behaviour and of the principle of non-intervention on which the non-aligned states, at their meeting in Havana in September, laid such emphasis.

It is essential for the security of all of us that the Soviet action should be condemned by the widest possible section of the world community. International reaction to this occupation of an independent country by the Soviet Union will determine the power balance for the new decade.

Many options are open to the non-Communist world. In particular we urge the immediate convening of a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to condemn the blatant Soviet violation of the United Nations Charter. We also call on the non-aligned movement to meet in emergency session, to consider measures to be taken in the light of the conclusions of the Havana conference.

We believe that all governments should re-examine the whole range of their relationships with the Soviet Union in the diplomatic, political and commercial fields.

Additionally, we hope that the International Olympic Committee will forthwith suspend the Moscow Olympics until all Soviet troops have been withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Yours faithfully,

RAY WHITNEY.

JAMES WELLBELOVED.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

RONALD BROWN.

PATRICK CORMACK.

ROBERT MOSS.

ALAN LEE WILLIAMS.

JOSEPH GODSON.

PETER STEPHENSON.

LEOPOLD LABEDZ.

House of Commons, SW1.

January 1.

Bridge over the Kwai

From Mr D. E. A. Budden

Sir, I was recently in Bangkok and took the opportunity to visit the River Kwai. The tour took a whole day and my inner feelings during the journey there were a mixture of normal curiosity and the subdued anticipation associated with a pilgrimage. I was well aware during the journey with several English, Dutch and Australians that they were of the same mind.

It was, therefore, a poignant moment of total frustration and disappointment to all of us to discover on arrival that whilst one could conjure up a mental awareness at the river there was a complete lack of evidence of any kind associated with the historic construction that took place across the River. There was no stone, no memorial, nothing other than an unimpressive notice stating that the Japanese had built a bridge in the area during the last war.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Gloucester, president of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, will visit boys' clubs in Buckinghamshire on January 16.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, the Royal Corps of Transport, will receive Major-General P. Blunt, who relinquishes his appointment as Colonel Commandant and Major-General P. H. Benson on his assuming appointment on January 15.

The Duke of Kent, as patron, will visit the National Army Museum at Royal Hospital Road, London, on February 7.

The Duchess of Kent will visit HMS Kent in the Pool of London on February 20.

Princess Alexandra, patron of the Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital, will visit the new staff hotel and other departments at the Bethlem Royal Hospital, Beckenham, on January 17.

Birthdays today

The Duke of Devonshire, 60; Professor Sir Kingsley Dunham, 70; Sir Anthony Lincoln, 69; Major Sir Philip Margesson, 66; Dr Nelson of Stafford, 63; Mr Edmund de Rothschild, 64; Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Sayer, 77; Sir Michael Tippett, 75; Lord Trend, 66.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Gloucester opens

fourth model engineer exhibition, Conference Centre, Wembley.

Exhibition: Sea, sky and sun, Tate Gallery, Millbank, 10-6.

Lecture: The High Renaissance, National Gallery, 1.

Venerable Society, Ulster Orchestra, County Hall, Ballymena, co Antrim, N Ireland, 8.

Concert: Organ recital, Robert Crowley, St Bride's Church, 1.15.

Film: The Poet of London, 2.30.

Documentary and feature films on transport, Museum of London, London Wall; National Exhibition of Children's Art, Guildhall Library, King Street, 10.30 (last day); Children's Art Galleries, Barbican Tower, Hall, Lawrence Hill, 2.30 and 7.30; Rembrandt visits Kenwood, a programme for children of music, a visit to National Gallery Rembrandt self-portrait and short play; also Rembrandt House, Hampstead Lane; Woodwind masterclass for young people (aged 11 to 16) presented by Gareth Morris, Royal Academy of Music.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Sir Astley Powis has succeeded Colonel Sir John Thomson as Lord Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, who retired on December 31.

Mr L. (Bob) Wolstenholme to be Conservative Central Office agent for the 61 constituencies in the Midlands, succeeding Mr Charles V. Chappell, who has retired on medical advice.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Jan 1, 1955

Hiroshima dwarfed

The most portentous and certainly the londest event of 1954 occurred not in Washington or London or Moscow but on a deep-sea coral reef in the Pacific, 2,000 miles north-east of Australia. The explosion of a hydrogen bomb at Bikini in March was not the first

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. A. Mackay-James and Miss M. N. W. Leeds. The engagement is announced between Maxim, younger son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs P. M. Mackay-James, of La Rochelle, Lake Alfred, Florida, United States, and Miranda, eldest daughter of Sir George Leeds, of Roche Bois, St Aubin, Jersey, Channel Islands, and the late Mrs Nicola Leeds.

Mr P. J. E. Barrow and Miss J. L. Cawley

The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Dr and Mrs B. A. J. Barrow, of 36, Rye-Croft Road, London, SW11, and Janet, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Cawley, of Garsworth, Cheshire.

Dr P. D. Dewhurst and Miss A. A. Hadley

The engagement is announced between Peter Duncan, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. Dewhurst, of East Molesey, Surrey, and Lindsay Amy-Anne, only daughter of Mrs L. E. Hadley, of Hurst Green, Oxsted, Surrey and the late Dr A. L. Hadley.

Mr N. H. A. Holgate and Mrs P. M. N. Nash

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Major and Mrs H. Holgate, of Burghill, Wilshire, and Phyllida, daughter of Mr and Mrs Neville Nash, of Pilley, Lydney.

Mr P. L. G. Jenkins and Miss K. Cooper

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs G. L. Jenkins, and Harriet, daughter of Dr and Mrs A. Cooper, of Bristol.

Mr J. H. S. Stobbs and Miss F. J. Richards

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Stobbs, of 43, Wyke Road, Dulwich, Westnorshire, and Frances, daughter of the Rev Julian and Mrs Richard of Howey Rectory, Little Wighton, Hull.

Mr R. C. Cartwright and Miss I. A. Parrott

The engagement is announced between Ronald Cartwright, of Oxtord, and Isobel Parrott, of Exeter.

Latest wills

Mr Percy George Middelitch, of East Bedfont, Middlesex, who left £90,224 net, bequeathed his home, effects and one-seventh of the residue to the Salvation Army relief section for the poor.

Mr William John Cumber, of Theale, Berkshire, farmer, who left £12,246 net, left £25,000 to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid, tax not disclosed):

Walker, Miss Olga Mary, of Hythe £18,544

Brown, Miss Patricia Julian, of Heywards Heath £14,770

Ford, Miss Millicent of Rhos-on-Sea, Clwyd £23,390

Latham, Mr Thomas Bradwell, of Gaithorpe, near Tarporley, Cheshire £14,438

Holden, Ethel Clara, of Tupton, Berkshire £20,632

successful American test but it was the first to be fully authenticated and the first whose explosive yield, 10 kilotonnes, was known. Even the scientists who let the bomb off, was officially described. All accounts were agreed that it dwarfed the Hiroshima bomb, and physicians were quick to add that there appeared to be a feeling of bomb horror. Surely, it was felt, there must be some decisive stroke or statesmanship being behind it if the united support of all peoples could so easily dominate so terrible a threat. But year as man might for a quick end to their apprehension they sought in vain for a sword to cut the Gordian knot of power politics.

public had not been unprepared for these disclosures. But when at last the news broke that the dirigible armament of scientific visionaries had become the reality of a nuclear warhead, few people escaped a feeling of bomb horror. Surely, it was felt, there must be some decisive stroke or statesmanship being behind it if the united support of all peoples could so easily dominate so terrible a threat. But year as man might for a quick end to their apprehension they sought in vain for a sword to cut the Gordian knot of power politics.

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For sale freehold with about 35 acres.

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An elegant country house with excellent stabling.



45 8 4 7 4 10 4 2 H 6 1 1 2 \$
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For sale freehold with about 35 acres.

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(683480C)

SURREY
St. George's Hill, Weybridge (Waterloo about 30 minutes). An imposing Georgian style house.

3 5 6 3 3 2 Gas 2 H 6 1 1 2 \$
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LUGGAGE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

£1m sale completed by FMC

Today's impending steel strike at works over Russian involvement in Afghanistan cast a shadow over the market on New Year's Eve which effectively wiped out last Friday's bright start to the new account.

Dealers complained that they had not been helped either by the extended holiday, which continued to keep investors away, leaving the majority of those who had earlier agreed to sell as a hasty neglected appearance.

However, one result of Russia's build up of troops in Afghanistan was a \$1.5m surge in the bullion price to close at \$526 an ounce. This meant a further rise in gold shares which had earlier suffered a result of profit taking.

The threatened steel strike also resulted in investors waiting until later in the week before taking advantage of the weekend press' annual review of the year, the "jobbers", customary mark up of those shares mentioned was kept to a minimum.

The general nervousness spilled over into gilt-edged where observers believe a fall in MLR to be some way off unless the industrial sector takes a sudden turn for the better. Longs after opening slightly easier encountered a bit of selling early on, then drifted through the rest of the day to finish 2d to 2d off. Things were not much different at the shorter end of the market where falls of between 2d to 2d were noted.

Trading after hours proved to be a brief affair as most dealers made an early start for home. The general trend did seem to be a little firmer with the FT Index, after being 4.3 down at 3 pm, closing 3.6 off at 4.12.

Weekend comment failed to have any effect on shares of ICI among leading industrials where these fell 7p to 354p. Among those with falls of 2p were Beecham at 117p, Fisons at 252p, Unilever at 432p and BAT at 238p. Glaxo was a penny easier at 435p and only Hawker Siddeley, unchanged at

130p, and Pilkington Bros up 2p to 200p managed to resist the trend.

Most companies on the take-over front paused to catch their breath. Anthony Gibbs was unchanged at 75p, as it awaits further developments from Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank which is bidding. Highland Milk Farmers, which was unchanged at 145p, as it awaits for promises to be a hasty contested battle to fend off Hiriam Walker of Canada.

The London listing of shares of North Broken Hill, quoted under rule 163 (1) E, were suspended at 148p along with Interpublic Group Holdings Inc, both at the companies request.

Weekend Press comment provided a firm spot for shares of Vosper at 120p, 2d up, and P & O Dfd up 2p to 112p.

Others to benefit included M & G Group (Holdings) 5p better at 136p, following its set-back over tax repayments. Wilkinson Match up 1p to 141p and Fitch Lovell 2p stronger at 82p.

Luis Gordon improved 4p to 51p, but elsewhere in the drinks sector, Whitbread "A" and A. Guinness both lost 1p to 127p and 144p.

In motors, Bakers climbed 8p to 79p.

Malton Collins finished unchanged at 113p, after 115p, following its recent property sale and Tebbit Group rose 2p to 14p after news that John Baker had acquired a 21 per cent stake.

In motors Lucas lost 4p at 230p on fears of the affects of

the steel strike in the car industry.

The further sharp rise in the price of bullion saw further gains in gold shares although profit taking started some of the earlier rises.

Western Holdings improved 5d to 554 while among those unchanged, included St Helena at 527p, West Driefontein at 689p and Anglo American Gold at 576p.

Australians were also wanted again with Hampton Gold 5p better at 265p. Broken Hill Proprietary 35p up to 600p and North Kalgoorlie 51p firmer at 44p.

Favourable comment lifted Impala 10p to 240p and F.S. Impala 40 cents to 320 cents as did Tansus up 20p to 222p and Selection Trust 6p higher at 584p.

Among oil second liners and North Sea shares proved popular but the majors were mostly easier. Cluff Oil advanced 23p to 350p, over comment on its Far East interests, Clyde Petroleum lifted 10p to 335p, Atcock 6p to 164p and Century 5p to 115p. Among North Sea shares Imperial Continental Gas jumped 10p to 610p but in the same period BP fell 4p to 346p as did Shell at 524p.

Engineering was mostly dull with a few bright spots which GKN 60p lower at 47p, Ductile Steel 30p off at 85p while falls of 1p were noted in Delta Metal at 54p, Dowty at 148p and Renold at 56p. The one bright spot was Frestwick Parker where comment lifted the shares 4p to 22p.

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Options

Dealers maintained their usual vigil among traded options on New Year's Eve as investors continued to remain absent due to the extended Christmas Holiday. Total contracts amounted to 190 compared with Friday's figure of 232.

Business among traditional options was also quiet with "calls" being produced in Premier Oil, First National Finance, Deutche Comtex, Airfix, GHM, Howard Machine, P & O, Charterhall, Carles Capel, Central Pacific Mine and M & G Group. "Puts" were arranged in GKN, Metal Box, J. Brown and Rhodesian Corporation, while "doubles" were made in First National Finance, Burmah and Lombar.

Bowring bid battle may go to court

The £100m-plus transatlantic takeover battle looming over C. T. Bowring, one of Britain's biggest insurance broking groups, looks set to switch to the courts. The would-be suitor is the American Marsh and McLennan combine, the world's largest insurance broker.

On Monday night Bowring announced it was starting actions against Marsh and McLennan in the United States and in the High Court in London to "restrain the use or publication" of alleged confidential information concerning Bowring supplied to the American Group.

Both groups held abortive talks earlier this year on a possible pooling of their insurance interests. Bowring claimed the information was supplied in connection with these negotiations and subsequent talks only on the basis that there was to be no full-scale bid.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Maximum Lending Rate 17%

Cirrus Banks Base Rate 17%

Overnight Bankers' Week Yield

Treasury Bills 14%

2 months 15%

3 months 15%

4 months 15%

5 months 15%

6 months 15%

Secondary Mkt FCN Rates:

1 month 17%

2 months 19%

3 months 20%

4 months 20%

5 months 20%

Secondary Mkt FCN Rates:

1 month 17%

2 months 19%

3 months 20%

4 months 20%

5 months 20%

Secondary Mkt FCN Rates:

1 month 17%

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2 months 19%

3 months 20%

4 months 20%

5 months 20%

Secondary Mkt FCN Rates:

1 month 17%

2 months 19%

3 months 20%

4 months 20%

Stock Exchange Prices

Dull end to year

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 28. Dealings End, Jan 11. Contango Day, Jan 14. Settlement Day, Jan 21.

6. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

SPORT

Football

Simple approach sets Arsenal on the road to victory

By John Nicholls

Southampton 0

Arsenal managed to score the only goal and was narrowly beaten in a disappointing morning. On a frozen pitch conditions were not difficult to achieve and players were lucky to remain standing as they groped to give or receive passes.

Young scored Arsenal's goal shortly before half-time after Southampton had failed to clear corner. Sunderland headed on Rio's kick, Hebbard beat out of the goalmouth but only as far as Talbot who nested down the ball for Young to hook. It was hardly a classic goal, but it was enough to re-establish Arsenal in third place in the league table.

Perhaps the visitors deserved to go ahead, there was no understanding better what they had to do. Southampton's approach to play was often too ambitious for the treacherous conditions, whereas Arsenal's simple passes were just as effective. In conditions that might have been expected to handicap large defenders, both defences were easily handled and, despite the forwards' gullibility, especially Southampton's, who slithered around.

Arsenal were without Brady and O'Leary, both injured last Saturday, while Southampton took to the field without Peash, who apparently had a mishap at home the previous day. There was some doubt whether the pitch was playable and it was inspected

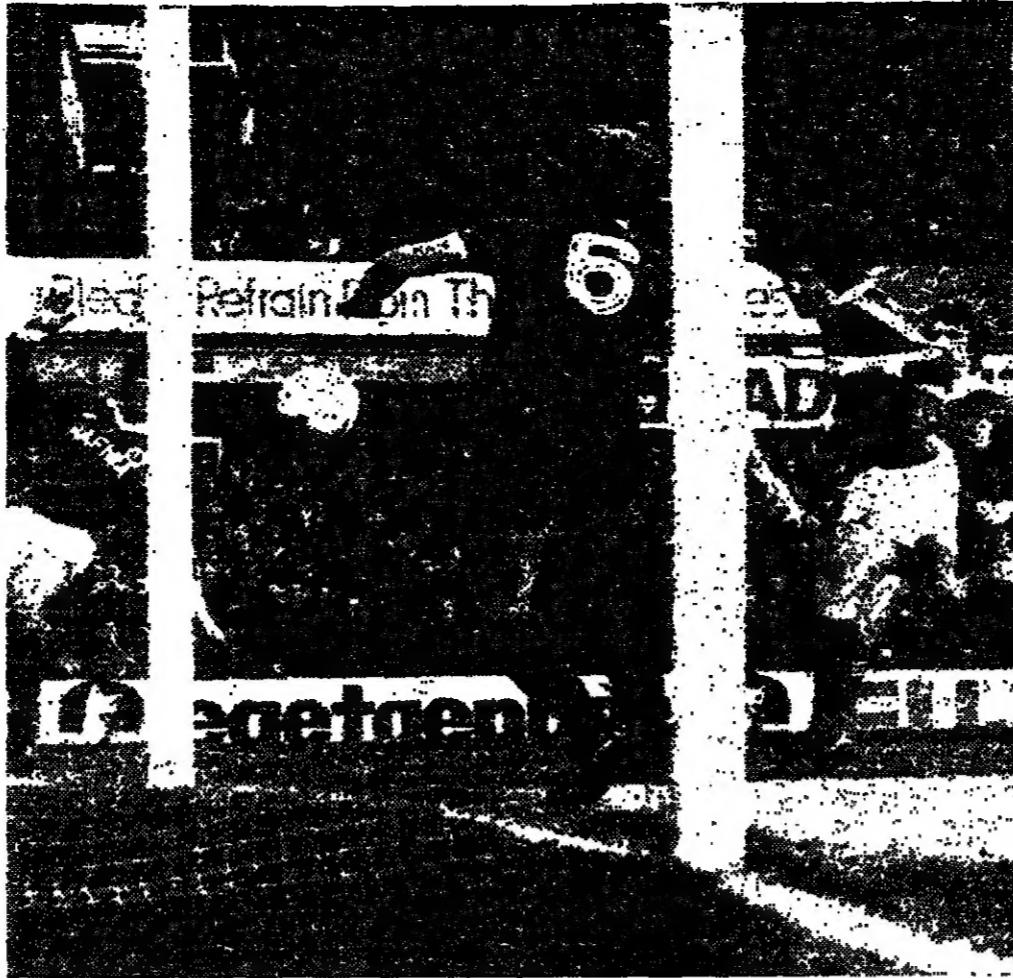
twice by Clive Thomas, the referee, before he allowed the match to go ahead. The ground thawed noticeably during the morning and was probably better with by mid-afternoon, the majority of matches were played.

Boyer had only one clear opportunity to lengthen his sequence of scoring in his stretch to 12 seconds. An ordinary pitch, he probably would have used it. But yesterday, as he stretched to control a pass from his right, he lost his balance and could not quite complete the turn into the net. Southampton's best chances fell to Channon, who twice delayed his shot, but was unable to break through from mid-field and twice shot wide.

Arsenal defended well in the second half, making effective use of their own set pieces. There was an undiscerned rush of players away from Jennings's goal, with the Southampton forwards desperately trying to get on the ball. When they did, Arsenal were dangerous as they came forward and Sunderland went close with a volley from Hollins's cross.

Talbot and Sunderland were both sent off in the final 10 minutes, but by then some of Southampton's players were looking as if they wished it had been over long before.

Goalscorer: P. Young; Assists: R. Williams, D. Watson, M. Channon, S. Williams; T. Hebbard; Substitutes: G. Parsons, R. Talbot, A. Southall, P. Williams; Referee: C. Thomas; Portcawl.



Woodwork class: Kidd uses his head to claim the rebound from a post at Goodison Park.

Ipswich pay for a piper and compose the tune

By Gerry Harrison

Ipswich 4 West Bromwich 0

Not so much a show on ice, this was more a show on frost, at Portman Road yesterday. Conditions were not difficult, but individuals and deteriorating through the second half.

Those with skill and balance coped well; the confident and brave made up the numbers with the rest going through the erratic motions. By the time Albion, without an attacking player, had discovered how bad the conditions were, Ipswich were two goals to the good and continuing their surge up the table.

In the eighth minute, from Ipswich's first corner, Marshall hit a trick, dipping header which headed in spectacularly by Mariner, who three years ago turned down Albion in favour of Ipswich. Ninety seconds later West bundled into Gates, who never had the invitation to fall down in penalty areas, and Wark scored from the spot. That set the morale of the day.

Multi-studied boos and some vest were great demand. Mills, pillars to the field to celebrate his first goal, was given a standing ovation and Wark finished it wearing a goalkeeper's protective elbow pads. Albion wore, in the main, hunched shoulders.

The current Ipswich success, 15 points from the last 18, is based on their simplicity, the inventiveness of the two Dutchmen and better finishing than earlier in the season. With the diminutive Gates

totally at ease on the frost this fixture served them well yesterday, Albion, relying more on off-the-ball creation, never responded to the principles of the game and all they collected was two cautions and a groin injury to Robson himself.

When Albion put together a modest attacking spell in the first half, playing towards the more difficult side, it was East, Tom Brown hit one good volley and Robson a half-chance. But it was clear that the big defenders, Wile and Robertson, would have problems when defending that area.

So it proved. Centre half Osman scored a spectacular third, his first goal of the season, with a 25-yard volley; Thijssen, the most accomplished player on the European places, was not long ago relegated from the ranks. There could have been more, at either end, as the concentration and commitment understandably slackened.

Ipswich coped with the conditions far better, as did the Albion manager, Ron Atkinson, who, in a trick, dipping header which headed in spectacularly by Mariner, who three years ago turned down Albion in favour of Ipswich. Ninety seconds later West bundled into Gates, who never had the invitation to fall down in penalty areas, and Wark scored from the spot. That set the morale of the day.

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Reid, N. Marshall (Cheshunt).

League Cup dates

Swindon Town will play Wolverhampton Wanderers in the first leg of their League Cup semi-final round match at the County Ground on Tuesday, January 15. Nottingham Forest will entertain Liverpool in the first leg of their tie the following evening.

Leading goalscorers

THIRD DIVISION: 1. J. Southgate (Luton); 2. J. Johnson (Luton); 3. D. Fulton (Luton). THIRD DIVISION: 1. A. Hayes (Swindon); 2. J. Southgate (Luton); 3. D. Fulton (Luton); 4. J. Johnson (Luton); 5. A. Sunderland (Bath); 6. J. Trotter (Bath); 7. J. Austin (Mansfield); 8. J. Hart (Bath); 9. D. F. Smith (Bath); 10. J. Trotter (Bath); 11. J. Trotter (Bath); 12. J. Trotter (Bath); 13. J. Trotter (Bath); 14. J. Trotter (Bath); 15. J. Trotter (Bath); 16. J. Trotter (Bath); 17. D. Cross (Bath); 18. J. Trotter (Bath); 19. J. Trotter (Bath); 20. J. Trotter (Bath); 21. J. Trotter (Bath); 22. J. Trotter (Bath); 23. J. Trotter (Bath); 24. J. Trotter (Bath); 25. J. Trotter (Bath); 26. J. Trotter (Bath); 27. J. Trotter (Bath); 28. J. Trotter (Bath); 29. J. Trotter (Bath); 30. J. Trotter (Bath); 31. J. Trotter (Bath); 32. J. Trotter (Bath); 33. J. Trotter (Bath); 34. J. Trotter (Bath); 35. J. Trotter (Bath); 36. J. Trotter (Bath); 37. J. Trotter (Bath); 38. J. Trotter (Bath); 39. J. 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SPORT

Cricket

History is made on the day that Australia lost by '11 wickets'

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Melbourne, Jan 1

West Indies made a little bit of cricket history here this afternoon when they won a Test match at Melbourne for the first time. Of the previous seven Tests the two sides had played on the Melbourne ground, Australia had won them all, the first as far back as 1931. They lost this one by 10 wickets and with a day and a half to spare—not by 11 wickets, as the chthonian nine-rounder said, although it was, it is true, a one-sided match.

It must be the first time, too, that any side has won a Melbourne Test without the use of a single over of spin. Throughout both Australian innings, Lloyd simply permuted his four fast bowlers, Roberts, Croft, Holding and Garner. Holding took five and Roberts three. Holding bowled 37 overs, Garner 35.4, Croft 33.3 and Roberts 33. That is how systematic it was. Yet it was mercilessly effective.

Of the 415 runs Australia scored in the first two days, 305 were

made off the front foot. If the West Indian bowling was not persistently short-pitched, then I am not sure what is. But there was no cantankerous word from the umpires and the pitch, because of its uneven bounce and pace, rewarded underpitching. Year in year out, there are not many rougher pitch areas than Melbourne.

It is almost as though the West Indians had decided not to come to curb Greg Chappell, so did the ball at him. Chappell has a marvellous record against the West Indians, as Bradman had a great record against England when Jardine turned to bodyline. The way the West Indians played this match, if nothing like bodyline, was still ruthless stuff. It unsettled Chappell, damaged his indomitable Latif, and was too much for Boarder and Toohey.

After being struck on the left hand by a bouncer, Latif was gone for 35 minutes this morning by a pain-killing injection, administered in the middle to his acute discomfort. Having batted altogether for four hours and 40 minutes with the utmost courage, Latif was still going, trying to fend off a bouncer, when an injured Hogg will give England more to beat than West Indies have just had. In the first of two remaining one-day matches, England will win again.

Although as a player and a competitor he endures many people that anyone who has often shown contempt for the customs of the game would be considered indispensible, West Indies' record in bat to Sydney, though, he will be greeted by a great reception, most notably from the Hill Latif, they are non-conformists.

For having Ian Chappell in it,

the Australian side will be stronger.

He and Pascoe (or

Thompson) in place of Toohey,

and an injured Hogg will give England

more to beat than West Indies

have just had. In the first of

two remaining one-day

matches, England will win again.

Chappell found it almost more

than he could do not to take over

from his brother in placing the

field.

The match which finished today

was watched almost by 83,045

people, far fewer than the Australian Cricket Board and the promoters some concern.

In 1975/76, when West Indies last

played a Test match in Melbourne

at the new year, and the match

was also over in four days, the

total was 222/75. Even last year,

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PERSONAL CHOICE

FAULTY TOWERS

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John Cleese who can be seen tonight (BBC 1, 8.25) in another instalment of Faulty Towers.

And so The Good Old Days goes into its 27th year (BBC 1, 9.25). There is no good reason why it should not go on for ever. The balance of the variety bill is right—acts rooted more or less in Edwardian soil—its character Leonard Sachs is right, the audience wear the right assortment of plumes and bonnets and military gear, the orchestra makes the right sort of noises, it is the right length (50 minutes) and, perhaps most important of all, the City Varieties in Leeds where the whole rib-tickling affair takes place, is right in period, size and decor. Tonight's bill includes some Can-can girls, Miss Gemma Craven (tonight's memory from Femmes from Heaven), Mr John Innes (for me, less fondly remembered from Are You Being Served?) and an operatic tenor called Gino Donati who, somehow or other, gets involved in some acrobatics.

Jackanory apart, there is not a single television programme (or radio programme for that matter) which caters for children who read books, or like having books read to them, or want to know which books to buy. The enormity of this lack will become apparent when you consider the vast amount of air time devoted to telling youngsters which pop records to buy. All praise, then, to Yorkshire Television who today start up a new series of The Book Tower (ITV, 4.45). Each week, Tom Baker (who, in another manifestation, is Dr Who) introduces and reads extracts from six children's books. Some are illustrated, some dramatised. Then a group of children take one of the books and subject it to very close scrutiny. When Yorkshire Television put out their first series of Book Tower, 3,500 children asked for more information about the titles that were featured. It comes as no surprise to learn that the programme's two producers, Anne Wood and Joy Whithy, have both won the Eleanor Farjeon Award for services to children's books.

A series of city and town portraits, painted in sound, begins tonight (Radio 4, 7.45) with Birmingham. Forty-five minutes apiece does not sound very generous, but perhaps judicious editing will achieve minor miracles. Next week: Leeds... Today is Michael Tippett's 75th birthday. To celebrate the occasion, we hear him in conversation in Music Now (Radio 3, 7.00) and then his music speaks for him (Radio 3, 7.45 and 9.05) in a concert which includes his Piano Concerto and his Symphony No 4, played by the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: + STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davall

TELEVISION

BBC 1

10.00 am What-a-Mess: Frank Muir's pet dog. A story.
10.15 Jackanory: Timothy Davies reads E. Nesbit's story The White Horse.
10.20 Captain Caveman: cartoon, Ride 'em Caveman (r).
10.25 Why don't You...? How children can stop wasting their time.
10.55 Magic Roundabout: made in France. The A. A. Milne story, told by William Ashton.
11.00 Zorro: the story of The Well of Death.
11.25 Mickey Mouse Club: Pluto and Donald Duck cartoons and more about Tyke Tyler.
11.35 Greatest Heroes of the Bible: John Graven's Newsround: a round-up for youngsters.
11.45 Pooch invents a new game. The A. A. Milne story, told by John Willis.
11.50 John Graven's Newsround: a serial based on Catherine Cookson's book about a deaf-and-dumb boy and his brother who get involved in a mystery. It is set in the 19th century and hits out at social conditions of the age.
11.55 Film: The Gift of Love (1978). Sentimental film based on O'Hearn's famous story Gift of the Magi.

1.45 International Tennis: Live coverage from Olympia of the Brabif Airways World Doubles Championships.
3.55 Play School: the story of the caterpillar, by Achim Brügel. Told by Carol Leader and Chris Tranchell.
4.25 Dixie and Dixie: cartoon, Mighty Miles (r).
4.35 Jackanory: Pooh invents a new game. The A. A. Milne story, told by William Ashton.
4.45 Weather Service: Paul Hart shows how to make some pictures using kitchen oil, nails and coat-hooks.
5.00 John Graven's Newsround: a round-up for youngsters.
5.05 Our John: John Willis: Part 1 or a serial based on Catherine Cookson's book about a deaf-and-dumb boy and his brother who get involved in a mystery. It is set in the 19th century and hits out at social conditions of the age.
5.15 Film: The Horror Express (1974). British made horror film about a humanoid fossil discovered in China and taken on board a train where it comes to life. With Terry Sizwell, Peter Cushing, Christopher Lee.
11.45 Class.

5.25 Atoms for Enquiring Minds: Professor Eric M. Rogers of Princeton and the Nuffield Foundation explain the mystery of encrusted rock.

6.25 Tennis: Brabif Airways World Doubles Championship.
6.55 The Brothers Lionheart: English version of a Swedish fantasia. A serial. Today: Wild Rose Valley.

7.25 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.35 Robin Ray's Picture Gallery: A look at the way that Wynt Earp, Tom and Jerry, The D��ysians and the Beatles are seen through the eyes of star-like Bert Lancaster, Henry Ford and James Garner. In the studio, Mr Ray re-creates the Gunfight at the OK Corral.

8.30 The Great Bike Race: Jack

Magni, About an immigrant (Timothy Bottoms) who falls in love with an heiress (Marilyn Osmond, the singer).

8.35 Fairy Tales: Basil has to provide a meal for an American couple who demand to be fed.

9.00 News: with Angela Rippon.

9.25 The Good Old Days: Top-of-the-bill spot goes to John Inman, Are You Being Served? (see Personal Choice).

9.30 Film: The Horror Express (1974). British made horror film about a humanoid fossil discovered in China and taken on board a train where it comes to life. With Terry Sizwell, Peter Cushing, Christopher Lee.

11.40 News headlines and weather.

Regions

11.45 VARIATIONS: Water: 5.10 pm Holloway; 7.15 pm News and Weather.
12.00 Disney: 11.45 pm News and Weather.
12.30 Tom and Jerry: 8.15 pm Disney.
12.45 Ladybird: 8.30 pm News and Weather.
12.55 Chicago: 8.30 pm News and Weather.

1.00 News: with Mother Gibbs.

1.15 Play: The Other Altar by Peter Gibbs.

1.45 Choral Evensong: +

1.45 Story: A Time for Living.

1.50 PM: Weather.

1.55 My Music: +

1.55 News.

1.55 Play: Microcosm: Swiss Graham's Dance Trophy.

12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.10 The Archers.

1.20 Woman's Hour.

1.30 News.

1.35 Listen with Mother.

1.45 Play: The Other Altar by Peter Gibbs.

1.45 Choral Evensong: +

1.45 Story: A Time for Living.

1.50 PM: Weather.

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"... And he began at once
the things new. And he said unto me,
Write for them who are true,
and make them stand fast in their
teachings."—Revelation 2:14.

BIRTHS

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NATHAN—On December 22nd,
1979, at the Royal Marsden
Nursing Home, Sutton, Surrey,
a daughter, Sophie, and Joshua
David.

DAVIDSON—On September 1st,
1979, at St. James' Hospital,
London, a son, Kevin, a
daughter, Karen, and a
brother, Joseph. Katherine and
Elizabeth.

SPENCER—On December 20th, 1979,
at Farnborough Hospital, Kent,
a son, Jane (nee Lene) and Alan—
a son, George, and a daughter.

TEMPLETON—On December 23rd,
1979, at St. James' Hospital, London,
a son, Gareth (Allison Jane),
and a daughter, Alison (Jane).

WELCH—On December 26th, at Ox-
ford, to Janette (nee Hallay) and
John (nee Joseph Stephen),
a brother, a Thomas and
Robert.

MARRIAGES

SHERIFF—STILTON—On December 22nd,
1979, at St. David's Church,
Kent, to Linda Siliphi.

RUBY WEDDING

LEWIS—THOMAS—On January
1st, 1980, at St. David's Church,
Lambeth, London, Nancy, now
of Bridport, Dorset.

DEATHS

BAEHR—On December 29th, 1979,
at St. James' Hospital, Dorset,
William, George, Dean, Park
and Maurice, sons; Geraldine,
Doris, wife; and a daughter.

BUCHANAN—On December 29th,
1979, at his home, East Cowes,
Isle of Wight, a son, David, and
two daughters, Helen and
Elizabeth.

WENSTY—On December 28th,
1979, at the home of Dr. W. D. G.
Mathews, 10, St. John's Road, Chelmsford,
Essex, a son, David, and a
daughter, Helen.

WILSON—On December 28th,
1979, after a long illness, Sydney
High Street, Buntingford, Herts.

TOWNSEND—On December 21st,
suddenly, but peacefully, at her
home, Stamford Hotel, Stamford,
Lincolnshire, Dorothy, widow of Albert Victor
Towner, and mother of Colin, John and
Peter.

WATKINS—On December 25th,
1979, at his home, 10, St. John's Road,
London, a son, Peter, and a
daughter, Linda.

WILLIAMS—On December 25th,
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